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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 220 BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Sardar's Call To R.C. To Close Up Ranks

Go Ahead With Work

Let Those Have Place Of Honour Who Are After It

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF OF RED SHIRTS

The construction of the Abdul Ghaffar Khan Nagar at Worli-Sea-Face was formally begun on Sunday morning when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, laid the foundation.

AROUND THE FLAG

Long before the ceremony, thousands of people gathered on the open space at Worli. About 300 Congress volunteers, who had marched from the Congress House stood in attention around the National Flag, awaiting the orders of their G.O.C. Mr. Yusuf Mehar Ali to salute the Tricolour.

VOLUNTEERS' PLEDGE

After the flag was unfuried by Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Congress volunteers took a vow to make the coming session of the Congress a unique success.

SACRED FUNCTION.

In requesting the Sardar to lay the foundation of the "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar", Mr. K. F. Nariman the Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

"We have assembled here today to witness a very sacred function that of laying the foundation of the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar. It is a known fact that whatever had been begun by Sardar Vallabhbhai had achieved success. I am sure that the Bombay Congress would in the same way be a very successful session as the Sardar was laying the foundation of the Nagar."

INSPITE OF OUR DIFFERENCES.

Continuing the chairman said "on behalf of the Reception Committee I want to assure the Sardar, the Congress and the Nation at large that whatever our differences or quarrels, we of Bombay will make the ensuing session of the Congress a unique success and thus enhance the prestige and honour of the greatest National organsaton—the Congress."

"BOUND TO BE SUCCESS."

Sardar Vallabhbhai addressing those who had gathered said that since so many youths had taken a vow of laying dawn their lives, if necessary, at the altar of the flag, he was sure that the next Session was bound to be a success.

"PATRIOT OUT & OUT."

Continuing he said "I have got to convey to you a message from Khan Saheb Abdul Ghaffar Khan I have just come from Wardha where I had been in close touch with the great Frontier leader. I have come to know of him much better and I can assure you that he is a patriot out and out. I feel it an honour to have met him and lived with him for a week. He is becoming humbler and humbler day by day. He was pained to hear that there was a suggestion from Bombay to elect him as President of the next Congress session. Even after his statement saying that he would love to die as a soldier, people have persisted in their suggestions for his Presidentship. He feels that it is a great dishonour done to him. He feels that Babu Rajendra Prasad alone should preside for the Bombay Congress. We should honour his anxiety and wish to die as a soldier.

"CLOSE-UP YOUR RANKS."

Addressing the officials of the Reception Committee the Sardar said: "I appeal to you to forget your differences and quarrels for the time being and try your best to make the session a success. Let those who are anxious for power and offices hold them, but I appeal to everyone to work as workers and soldiers and maintain the honour and good name of Bombay. It is certainly an honour to invite the greatest political organisation in the country to hold its session amidst you. There is only one month ahead of you. Give the place of honour to others if they want it But you go ahead as humble workers.

ADVICE TO CADETS.

In addressing the cadets of the students' Training camp who have concluded their training today the Sardar said: "I am given to understand that there are many students among you. You, I hope, need no training as volunteers. The success of the Bombay Congress is to a very great extent in your hands. There will be several thousands of guests whom you will be called upon to serve. You are not soldiers who carry guns, to shoot but you are soldiers of service, who, through your humility, and courtesy, will have to please the thousands that will be coming to the Congress. It is natural that many of you would like to work inside the Congress Pandal during the sessions. But that is not to be. You will have to strictly obey the orders of your higher officers and each one of you must consider an honour to welcome the most difficult work. You might have your own views on the political situation of the country. But forget it as long as you are volunteers. You are supposed to know nothing but service."

After the address to the cadets the function came to a close. and the work of construction was immediately taken on hand.

Frontier Gandhi Arrives In City To-day

AKOLA, Sept. 16.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is coming here this evening with his brother and will address a public meeting.

He will then proceed direct to Bombay by the Nagpur Mail to-night.—A.P.

A pen-and-ink sketch by "Radha" of Mr. Saadullah Khan, son of Dr. Khan Sahib and nephew of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" who paid a visit to the "Chronicle" Office last week.

R. C. APPEAL FOR FUNDS

City's Responsibility To Make Congress Session Unique Success

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

All tenders called for the purpose of construction works in the 'Abdul Ghaffar Nagar', at Worli Sea Face having been rejected, the Reception Committee has decided to undertake the construction of the Nagar on its own.

The time before construction is to be completed is, indeed, very short. Every day that passes now adds additional responsibility on the citizens of Bombay, without whose active support and co-operation it is difficult to make the ensuing Congress session the unique success it ought to be.

To complete the work of the Reception Committee requires immediate finances, and we have no doubt that the city will respond at this hour of supreme need with all the generosity and patriotism for which it is reputed.

We appeal to the citizens of Bombay to come to the help of the Reception Committee without any further delay.

STOP PRESS

COMMERCE CONFERENCE

BELGRADE, Sept. 16.

Twohundred delegates from thirty countries, including forty British members of Parliament, attended the opening of the nineteenth International Parliamentary conference of commerce performed by King Alexander. Conference was presided ober by Sir Sandeman Allen, M.P. It will discuss economic agreements, railway transit, public works and monetary matters.—Reuter.

SECTIONAL FIGHT

BELFAST, Sept 16.

The police fired into the air and made several baton charges to disperse rioters in North Queen Street area. The trouble caused by rival parties of Protestants and Catholics throwing stones at each other in which several were injured.—Reuter.

GERMAN CHURCH DISPUTE.

MUNICH Sept. 16.

The German Church dispute took a new turn when crowds emerging from service at Saint Matthews sang Luther's fighting hymn "Our God, tower of strength is he," in the streets of the city for the first time since the Reformation, following the service at which resolutions were passed defending the recently dismissed Wurtemberg Bishop, Wurm, vindicating the Bavarian Bishop, Meiser against the accusation of "Tages Zeitung" which likened him to Judas Iscariot. The procession formed cheered Meiser, sang hymns on the streets until they were dispersed by flying squads after which some were bold enough to continue singing outside the Nazi headquarters.—Reuter.

Nation Backs Rajen Babu

PRESIDENTSHIP OF CONGRESS

Babu Rajendra Prasad is being unanimously proposed to the Presidential Chair of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress by Provincial Congress Committees all over the country.

His name has so far been recommended by the following Provincial Congress Committees:—

1. Bombay,
2. Bihar,
3. Berar,
4. Maharashtra, and
5. Kerala.

RAJENDRA PRASAD ELECTED

Bihar's Choice

PATNA, Sept. 16.

The newly-constituted Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. at its first meeting which is being held at Sadaquat Ashram Dighaghat since yesterday, unanimously recommended Babu Rajendra Prasad as the president of the next session of Indian National Congress.—United Press.

M. P. C. C. VOTES FOR RAJEN BABU

(Through M. P. C. C.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The General Body of the M. P. C. C. unanimously recommended the name of Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasad for the coming Congress session of Bombay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

In the Bombay Legislative Council to-day Mr. Gakhale who moved his resolution for taking immediate steps to achieve rapid expansion of mass education withdrew the same, on the assurance of Dewan Bahadur Kambli that the Government would sympathetically consider the proposed changes in the curricu-

The Council was then prorogued. lum.

Congress Socialists Define Independence

Bombay Party's Move To Get Programme Adopted By Ensuing Session

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE B. P. C. C.

The following are some of the resolutions that the Bombay Congress Socialist Party forwarded to the B.P.C.C. to be accepted as recommendations to the ensuing Congress Session:-

"That it is hereby decided that the Congress goal of Complete Independence must mean the establishment of an Independent State in which power is transferred to the producing masses and that such an objective involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism."

Absolution Of Princely Rule

"That the interests of the people of the Indian States are as much a concern of the Indian National Congress as those of the people of British India and the Congress accepts the ideal of the abolition of the rule of the Indian Princes."

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

"That the decision of the A.I.C.C at Patna authorising Congressmen to contest the forthcoming elections to the present Legislative Assembly and setting up of a Parliamentary Board for the purpose be rescinded."

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

"The B.P.C.C. is of opinion that it is the primary task of the Congress to organise the workers and peasants on a programme which is Socialist in objective and action and that any parliamentary activity which the Congress may undertake must be in furtherance of the above task and must be a reflection of mass activity in the country."

REMOVAL OF KHADDAR CLAUSE

"In Sec. 7 (iv) (a) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress the words "..... and does not habitually wear hand-spun handwoven khaddar be deleted.

The Clause referred to reads as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee of any Congress organisation whatsoever or to be elected at such or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation or a Committee or a Sub-Committee thereof if he does not habitually wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar."

It is understood that the Bombay Socialist Party is proposing another elaborate resolution laying down the fundamental principles on which the future Indian State should be constituted in supersession of the Karachi resolution in Fundamental Rights.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MEERUT

Congress Candidate's Success likely

MEERUT, Sept. 15.

The first sitting of the local Congress Parliamentary Board was held at the Residence of Ch. Raghubir Narayan Singh, where it was decided to organise the Assembly election campaign in Meerut District.

Propaganda tour for organisation will be taken shortly in the District and the Division. Chaudhary Raghubir Narayan Singh Congress candidate for the Assembly stands very good chances.

It is hoped that he will be returned unopposed or without any keen contest.—United Press.

NEED FOR A MASS PROGRAMME

Maharashtra Socialists' Proposals To Congress

The Publicity Secretary of Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party writes:

A meeting of the Executive of the Congress Socialist Party was held at Ahmednagar recently, with Mr. Achyut Patwardhan in the chair.

At the outset, Mr. Khadilkar withdrew his resignation of the Executive and Mr. Waman Kulkarni was elected to the Executive.

The Executive, most of whose members are members also of the M.P.C.C. adopted a few resolutions, laying down the policy of the Maharashtra Congress Socialists on certain current political problems.

OPPOSITION TO AWARD.

In regard to the Communal Award, the Party condemned the position taken up by the Congress and decided to state its attitude to the effect that the Socialists recognised only two economic classes in society, viz., the exploiters and the exploited. The Socialists will state their position when the question will come up in the M.P.C.C. meeting on October 7.

The Congress Socialists have tabled some other resolution which will come up for discussion in the adjourned meeting of the M.P.C.C. to be held on October 7.

One of the resolutions seeks to reaffirm the Lahore resolution on complete independence and defines the meaning of independence to be the capture of political power by the masses and the elimination of all parasitical classes.

Another resolution seeks to persuade Congress to adopt a mass programme adumberating immediate economic demands of the workers and peasants as the basis of organisation and future struggle.

Yet another resolution calls upon the Working Committee to withdraw its recent resolution regarding the Socialist programme, as it misrepresents the Socialist position and further as it distorts the nature of class struggle for complete independence.

In regard to the Assembly elections, the Party did not want to run a candidate of its own. The Party was ready to support the Congress candidates because they happened to be individually better than certain others. The Party would also seek to commit the Congress candidates to at least the immediate programme of the Socialists, which embodies the socio-economic demands of the masses.

STATES PEOPLES' WOES.

The Party extended their entire support to the fight of the states' subjects against the autocratic rule of the Princes and Chiefs. Party members in the M.P.C.C. succeeded in carrying an amendment to Mr. D. V. Divekar's resolution, which the President refused to put as a substantive proposition. The Party recorded

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Reception Committee Formed For Bombay Session

The Publicity Officer of the Reception Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference writes:—

The All-India Congress Socialist Conference is timed to meet just before the Session of the National Congress in Bombay. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party is forming a Reception Committee for purpose.

It will be remembered that the first All-India Congress Socialist Conference was held at Patna along with the sessions of the A.I.C.C. in the month of July. That conference was not an organised party conference of Congress socialists. It was only a conference of Congressmen holding socialist views in order to explore the possibilities of forming an All-India Socialist Party within the Congress. Since then Congress Socialist Parties have been springing up in all provinces. The October Session, therefore, will be the first All-India Conference of Congress Socialists in which will be represented delegates duly elected by provincial parties.

SOCIALISTS' OBJECTIVE

The object of the Congress Socialist Party is by now well-known to all. It is a party of Congressmen who have been active in the activities of the National Con-

B. P. C. C. Meeting

See Page—9

gress, and who have taken part in its struggle. The Party seeks to convert the Congress to its views that 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence should mean the liberation of the masses from all exploitation, as also to establish in India an Independent Socialist State in which all power will be transferred to the producing masses of the country. This objective of the Party is nothing but a definition of what the Congress has declared time and again as its own goal.

Meeting as the All-India Congress Socialist Conference does on the very eve of the Congress Session great importance is attached to it. In it will be hammered out the programme that the socialist want the Congress to adopt for the struggle against Imperialism and for National Inpendence.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The work of the Reception Committee has already been taken in hand. The membership to the Reception Committee has been kept at a low figure of Re. 1 in order to enable all classes of people who sympathise with the objects of the Socialist Party to become members of the Reception Committee.

Considering the importance and popularity that the Congress Socialist Movement has against in the politics of the country, there is no doubt there will be ready response from the people of Bombay in helping the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to make the All-India Socialist Conference a complete success.

Those who wish to become members of the Reception Committee are requested to get themselves enrolled at the Party's office, Dadabhoy Manzil, Congress House, Bombay.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A Deccani Reformist. Non-Brahmin Widower, 32 years. Graduate Bombay, respectable family, monthly income about 3,000, invites correspondence from educated lady, desiring matrimony. Community immaterial. Social position essential. Please write confidently with returnable photo to Post Box 857, Bombay. (2946)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A lady graduate trained teacher for Matric and Intermediate Classes. Another Matric pass lady teacher good in English for lower classes. Please mention the subjects taken and apply with testimonials and the minimum salary acceptable, to Dr. Raghunath, B.Sc., M. B. B. S., Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (2919)

Wanted a B.A.LL.B. or a High Court Pleader for the post of the Magistrate and Munsiff Balasinor State on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a Mohammedan, Parsi or a Christian preferred. Apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Balasinor immediately. (Sd.) J. L. Parghi, M.K.P., Dewan Balasinor State. (8839)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Low cost. Booklet free. India College of Shorthand, Peddapuram. (2937).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans facilities Alleviate Household—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2881).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman desires partnership with practitioner of Scientific Astrology. Apply Box No. 2940, "Bombay Chronicle".

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Suppliers to quote for delivery of 50lbs. and 75lbs. second-hand, good quality rails at Calicut. Quote quantities, delivery time and prices. Apply Chandrie and Co., Ltd., P.B. 156, Madras, or the Resident Engineer, West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Calicut. (8892).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamps Free! 6 Charkhari pictorials post free, send 5 pice postage. 120 different Cochin, Travancore, Hyderabad Rs. 3/9. Peter de Souza, Jhansi. (2920)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notice

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Certificate for one Ordinary Share No. 8245 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Fada Alli Gulamally have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—FIDAALLY GULAMALI, Scale Merchants, 163, Janjikar Street, Bombay 3. 8919

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED. (Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 28th September, 1934, both days inclusive.

8916

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th September, 1934. 8915

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS, CO. LTD. (In Liquidation.)

Re: SALE OF EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, including land, buildings, Spinning and Weaving Mills and Machinery. The land, admeasures 44,146 sq. yards or thereabouts and is of Foras Tenure mostly redeemed. The machinery comprises 56,408 spindles and 1,054 looms approximately.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his office, Jehangir Building, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS".

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1934.

H. H. WADIA, Official Liquidator.

8914

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 1257 of 1934

MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJEE of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) IRENE PAULINE European Inhabitant, residing at Apollo Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) ANNE ANTOINETTE GOUYET European Inhabitant, residing at Nanabhai Lane, within the Fort of Bombay. (3) EDHIT GARNIC, European Inhabitant, residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

To.

The Defendants abovenamed Madam.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 20,306-0-3 as mentioned in the 'plaint with interest and costs.

You are now hereby summoned in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of September, 1934, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the 'plaint.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated the 11th day of September, 1934.

Yours truly, ZAIWALLA & CO. Plaintiff's Attorneys. 8908

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on MONDAY, the 17th September, and SATURDAY, the 22nd September, 1934, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; CHAUPATI from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; GIRGAUM BACK ROAD from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); GIRGAUM ROAD from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; CHARNI ROAD from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and "vice versa" will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital and part of Chaupati Sea-Face south-east of the Gymkhana boat club house up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to BOTH VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH, Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1934. 8912

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate for Share No. 4579 of The Ahmedabad Prantej Rly., Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mrs. Shirinbai Sorabji Lalkaka, Mr. Sorabji Ratanji Lalkaka, Mrs. Lily Siavax Tarapore and Mrs. Daisy Ratanshaw Vakil has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

K. B. VAKIL & CO., Share Brokers, New Stock Exchange Bldg., Bombay. 8918

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1081 of 1933.

Messrs. JETHAJI ANANDJI & CO. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RATANLAL CHUNILAL .....Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Judge's order, dated 14th September, 1934, the Sheriff of Bombay will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1934, at 4 p.m. at the defendant's place of residence at Walkeshwar one Motor Car No. Y170.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay. 8917

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 314 of 1933.

ESSAKBHAI EBRAHIM ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI JEHRABAI, widow of Ebrahim Essabhai .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1933, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ebrahim Essabhai, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 15th day of May, 1932, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Consent Decree.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1934.

H. H. WADIA, Court Receiver. 8913

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS OF JEWELLERY AND TO JEWELLERS.

Sale of valuable jewellery on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned.

By order of Mr. Fazil Moolaj and on account and at the risk of Fledgor Mr. Hoosainali Vallimahomed.

Jewellery comprising Diamond and emerald bracelets, ear-rings, rose-rings, pendant with gold chain, white metal necklace set with diamonds in sparrows, diamond rings, etc.

Ornaments on view.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE AT R. I. M. DOCKYARD OF SECONDHAND MACHINERY, FURNITURE, CLOTHING, TYPEWRITERS, LAMPS, METALS, ETC.

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	Tons	Leave Colombo
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HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	3 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	17 Oct.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	1 Oct.
Hikawa Maru	11600	20 Oct.

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STRONG MONSOON IN BIHAR & BURMA

A Few Falls Occur In Konkan & South Madras

POONA, Sept. 16.

The monsoon has been strong in lower Burma and Bihar and Orissa, but continues weak over the rest of the country. Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal off Chittagong and the Arakan Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa and Bihar and local in Assam, Bengal Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Konkan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair and Amherst four inches each, Diamond Island three, Victoria Point, Tavoy and Gwa two, Mergui one, Silchar and Balasore three, Cherrapunji, Naya Dumka, Calcutta and Gaya two, Jessore, Chandbali and Sailong one and a half and Patna and Mahabiesh war one.

Forecast: The monsoon will continue strong in lower Burma and strengthen in Bengal and local falls of rain will occur in Upper Burma, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in lower Burma and Bengal during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept 15

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 15-9-34 at Colaba Point 0.40"; Fort 0.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.20"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.43"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 68.11; Fort 92.49; J. J. Hospital 77.75; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 80.29

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 63.04; Fort 69.43; J. J. Hospital 65.77

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 52.19; Fort 81.23; J. J. Hospital 58.56; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 58.45

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-9-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.6 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.2 degrees 1.2 (below normal)

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.40 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 68.15 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED SEPTEMBER 15

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The second session of the Karnataka Astrological Conference has finally been fixed to take place between October 13 and 16 at Mysore.

THOUSANDS ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY SAW IT WITH DELIGHTFUL RAPTURE AND PROCLAIMED IT THE

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Congress Reception Committee

MORE PERSONS JOIN

(Through The Publicity Bureau.)

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Reception Committee:—

Sjts. Keshavlal L. Shah, Kuverjee G. Patel, Harkisandas Laxmidas, Nagindas Harkisandas, Rasiklal J. Chincy, Narayandas Chhotalal, Mohonlal Lavjee, Ramrikhdas Parasrampant, Keshavlal Kalanjee, Baijinath Sekhsaria, Thakorlal Chandulal Shah, Chimanlal Pranjivandas Shah, Velchand Banker, Megha Shankar Balcram, Bhagwandas Damoderdas Adhavayu, Navinchandra Hemchand Kapadia, Pravinchandra Hemchand Kapadia, Chimanlal Pranjivandas Shah. Mrs. Sadashiv Narsevji, Smts. Bakuben Thakordas Parekh, Chanchalben Maganlal Ghia, Vijiben Kalyandas, Sjts. Kalyandas Jagmohandas, Keshavji Damodar Shroff, Keshavji Mulchand, Meghji Herjee, Shal Hathibhai Balakhidas, Veerji Pollan Nagda, Liladhar Mulji, Jinabhai Sunderji, Nanji Meghji, Manchand Kuberdas Patil, Husainally Abdulla, Purushotamdas Oghaddas, Jesang Ramchandra, Mangaldas S. Hevani, Kanchanlal Mohanlal Shah, Mulji Ghela, Govindas J. Padhye, Seth Ratanshi Danji, Lakhmidas Shamji, Nanji Ladha, Sevantilal Nagindas, V. A. Agade, G. A. Agade, Chandulal Girdhar, Hiralal Mohanlal, Smts. Mahalaxmi K. Javeri, Sulochana K. Javeri, Sjt. Kanchanlal Maganlal Khandwala, Smts. Usha Kanchanlal Khandwala, Maniben Savchand Kapadia.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Organise And Fight For Them, Urge Leaders

The General Secretary, Unemployed Workers' League writes:—

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League, a well attended meeting was held on Thursday night on the Dongri Maidan with Miss Maniben Kara as the president.

Miss Maniben in her presidential speech surveyed the activities of the unemployed workers in the city since January last, and pointed out how when the unemployed had mustered strong on the Azad Maidan, the Municipal Corporation was compelled to pass unanimously a resolution about the unemployed workers. But when the unemployed slackened their activities, the Municipality conveniently forgot the resolution and no steps were taken to implement it.

Dr. M. R. Shetty who was the first speaker detailed the various provisions in countries like England for the relief of the unemployed. He emphasised the fact that those concessions were won by the unemployed of those countries by the force of their organisation, and called upon the meeting to organise and fight for unemployment benefits, etc.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha who followed laid emphasis upon the fact that the Government was indifferent to the demands of the unemployed, because it was not the Government of the workers and peasants of India. He stressed the necessity of working for the political freedom of the country, and concluded by appealing to the audience to stand as one man irrespective of caste and religion.

HARD LOT OF UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. Yakub Poonawalla described the hard lot of the unemployed in the city who had no clothes to wear and no roof over their heads. He said that they were ready and anxious to work but could not get work. He pointed out how a large number of Muslim workers were victimised by the mill-owners as a result of the last strike and called upon the meeting to take up their case.

Messrs. Hansraj and Gaffar pointed out how the greed of employers, which brought about retrenchment and rationalisation was the root cause of unemployment.

Messrs. Madan Shetty, H. V. Chaudhary and A. N. Sheti also addressed the meeting pointing out the necessity of organisation and an incessant struggle to get the most ordinary human rights of unemployment benefits, etc.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA DISSOLVED

LYALLPUR, Sept. 15

As a sequel to the Government's decision, declaring the Naujwan Bharat Sabha an unlawful body it is understood that local Naujwan Bharat Sabha has been dissolved.

The previous decision of the Sabha to celebrate "Jatindas Day" has consequently been cancelled—United Press.

Upendra Pai Elected To A. I. C. C.

BANGALORE, Sept. 16

The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee have elected Mr. K. Upendra Pai of Bangalore to the A. I. C. C.—United Press.

INEFFICIENCY IN COTTON MILLS

Its Real Cause

(By "AN EXPERT.")

I.

There is no nation in the world which can stand drudgery and toil as ours. According to Mahatma Gandhi, it is the legacy and the personal property of "Dridra Narayan."

The Indian climate, oppression in social and religious matters, exploitation by superiors, misery due to facing famines and various other elements make Indians fit for strenuous labour. In fact, drudgery and toil have become their second nature. From generation to generation the Indian masses, working in heat, cold and rain, in half-starved and naked condition, have made themselves proficient in drudgery and toil. They cannot be surpassed by any nationality in the world in this respect. "The Occidental cannot live except at a cost sufficient for the maintenance of twenty Oriental lives. In the Western superiority lies the secret of their fatal weakness. The Western's physical machinery requires a fuel too costly to pay for the running of it in a perfectly conceivable future period of race—competition and pressure of population."—(Lafcadio Hearn).

To pay insufficient wages to such intelligent, docile, law-abiding, God-fearing, obedient and hard-working labourers is cruelty, if not sin. If educated and given proper food, they will surpass any labourers in the world in their output and comparative low costs.

All Indian industries are fortunate in having such abundant labour at their disposal. It is an irony of fate that the employers do not appreciate and utilise their labour honestly and sympathetically, but keep on exploiting it day after day. They practise the "Law of the Jungle"—Might Is Right—and thus bring ruin upon the country's industries and increase misery and unemployment. "Labour creates all wealth and, therefore, all wealth must go to the labour," is a well-known Socialistic maxim always to be kept in mind. It is no use going against this law of nature. The present world-wide crises is nothing but a vengeance of Nature on the heads of exploiters and others anxious to get rich quick.

Some Suggestions.

Will our cotton lords keep their houses in order? Will they attend to the following points and end the question of wage-cut?

(1) Poor mixings pay Indian millowners better than superior mixings, at the cost of starving cultivators and ill-paid textile labourers.

(2) Their commission agency system adopted and encouraged openly in buying and selling and in every thing they do for the company, as per their articles of association, pays them far better than commission on profit, at the cost of poor shareholders and industries.

(3) Inferior and cheap cloth pays them better than superior cloth, at the cost of handloom weavers and the consumers at large.

(4) Higher labour charges on so-called production pay them better than lower labour charges on production, at the cost of sweating and the exploitation of the poor labourers.

(5) Yarn spun and sold not seldom without any control on weight, length and count pays them better at the cost of handloom weavers, who never get correct count, weight and length.

(6) Incompetent men as Directors, mostly relatives and friends, in some mills, pay them better, at the cost of efficient management.

(7) For the last 75 years mill owners did not pay any attention to spinning finer counts. Coarser counts and coarser cloth pay them better, at the cost of handloom industry.

(8) Incompetent workers, the illiterate heads of the department and jobbers, not a few addicted to taking bribes and commission on wages, pay them better, at the cost of efficient labour and management.

(9) Keeping mill workers' standard of living wages very low and not fixing the worken's minimum wages pay them better, at the cost of the workmen's economic condition; and either the workers must starve or work on whatever wages the millowners are pleased to give them.

Table regarding test of yarn in lbs., as a guide to the fixing of wages.

AMERICAN COTTON MIXINGS.

Counts	Ord.	Fair.	Good	V'good.
10s	130	136	141	149
16s	93	95	102	108
20s	82	86	90	94
24s	62	69	74	78
30s	49	51	53	55
40s	38	39	41	43

EGYPTIAN COTTON MIXINGS.

Count	Carded	Combed.
40s	55	..
46s	46	..
50s	42	44
60s	33	36
80s	23	28

Along with the test or strength of yarn (as shown in the above table) its elasticity and twist per inch are also important matters in fixing the wages.

MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION 1934

(October 9th to October 23rd)

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that bookings for space have been exceptionally heavy this year and if applications are received late, the Committee may find it difficult to find accommodation. Therefore early applications should be sent up.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The Exhibition Committee have decided that judging in the Fine Arts Section should be completed before the opening of the Exhibition, that is, 9th October, 1934. It is, therefore, requested that intending Exhibitors will forward their paintings to reach the Secretary, Fine Arts Section, Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee, Mysore before the 30th September, 1934.

For further particulars apply to

Railway Station Road, MYSORE.

THE SECRETARY,
Mysore Dasara Exhibition,

PLAGUE MORTALITY INCREASES

Cholera Takes 566 Lives In One Week In Presidency

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended September 8.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,425 attacks and 566 deaths against 1,486 attacks and 595 deaths in the previous week.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 479 attacks and 245 deaths from plague against 332-201 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 222 attacks and 123 deaths against 131-66; Satara 109-31 against 86-64; Belgaum 57-29 against 39-20; Bijapur 38-16 against 13-6; Poona 30-31 against 49-36; Sholapur 16-12 against 11-6 and Kanara 7-3 against 3-3.

MODEST ORIGINS

Christ did not disdain to be called the son of a carpenter. Paul the tentmaker and Peter the fisherman found time to earn their daily bread and to diffuse the religion of Christ. The growth of philosophy in Greece depended on men who were using one hand to win their daily bread, and the other to mould humanity. Socrates was a sculptor. Plato and Zeno were actively engaged in commerce. Aristotle was the son of a physician.

DOHAD MUNICIPAL BOARD WALK-OUT

Muslim Councillors Allege Communal Voting

DOHAD, Sept 16

A serious development took place at the meeting of the Municipal Board when 9 Mohammedan Councillors staged a walk-out due to the alleged communal voting on the part of non-Mahommedan Councillors.

Efforts to arrive at a compromise earlier yesterday failed as the non-Mohammedans assert that the Mohammedans are wrong in demanding more seats on the managing, sanitary and other committees.

A Mohammedan Councillor on the eve of the walk-out alleged that all the other councillors had formed themselves into a party to oust the Mohammedan Councillors from important posts. Otherwise the election was carried out peacefully and some Mohammedan members were duly elected on the Standing Committee.—United Press.

Madras Invitation To Tagore & His Troupe

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

At a meeting held at Ranade Hall, Madras, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur M. Balasunderam Naidu Sheriff of Madras, it was decided to invite Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and his party of artistes to visit Madras in the third week of October.

An influential committee (Reception Committee) with the Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, as president, was formed.—United Press.

M. L. C. FORESEES SERIOUS RIOTS!!

Communal Award Threatens Bengal, Says Mr. Gupta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16

"The communal award of the Prime Minister as it stands to-day threatens this province with more serious danger than it has ever been its misfortune to face throught the whole course of the British connection with India. For, does it not strike at the very roots of our nationality by driving a permanent wedge between the two major communities of Bengal and sowing the seeds of discord and disintegration threaten to undermine the work of generations?" asked Mr. J. N. Gupta, M. L. C., reviewing the situation regarding the award at a meeting at the Indian Association Hall this evening.

In the attitude of Congressmen, Mr. Gupta found the sacrifice of the fundamental principle of Indian nationality built up the Congress at the altar of political expediency. Mr. Gupta quoted extensively from the Premier's earlier speeches regarding communal claims for separate electorates and reservation of seats for particular communities and also from the speeches of other authorities and warned that serious agrarian and communal riots on a far more extensive scale were sure to distract the province at no distant date unless the virus of communal representation was removed.—A. P.

America's Cup Sensation

BAD LUCK FOR LEADING "RAINBOW"

Race Ends In No Contest, Time Limit Expiring

LONDON, September 16.

America's Cup ended in no contest.

Neither the "Rainbow" nor the "Endeavour" reached the finishing line in stipulated five-and-half hours.

It was hard luck for the Rainbow" which was leading by a half-mile and was only a half-mile from the finish when the time-limit expired.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR ALL

Everyone was most disappointed at the unsatisfactory result and hardly a cheer was raised at the finish. It was evident that the American boat was better both on windward and leeward of the course and it was outstanding that British amateur crew were slow in handling sails and were beaen practically every time in sail manipulation.

A BAD AUGURY?

To-day's result does not augur well for other races. Many critics consider that for Monday's race Mr. Sopwith should change the ventilated spinnaker, which is very troublesome, the spinnaker is resembling that used by "Rainbow".

ROOSEVELT FOLLOWS RACE

The race was marred only by lack of good wind which helped the "Endeavour" to close up a little since it filled out her sails and small sails more quickly.

President Roosevelt on board the Astor's yacht the "Nour Mahal" followed the race closely.

APPEAR HARDLY MOVING.

(LATER). Some minutes after turning the "Rainbow" hoisted balloon spinnaker and the "Endeavour" hoisted a ventilated spinnaker. There was much trouble in hoisting this, Mr. Sopwith losing valuable ground. There appeared to be something wrong with pulleys. Experts said, that the spinnaker was too large while the "Rainbow's" spinnaker was used to the fullest advantage. Finally the "Endeavour" after persevering with the spinnaker caught extra wind but the race was so slow that the yachts appeared hardly moving.

STAGES OF RACE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 15.

Racing against time the "Rainbow" under a new rig drew away from the "Endeavour" which even when her sails were set did not seem able to make speed. The "American" is the most obvious The "Endeavour" has been outsailed both ways and beaten every time with sail manipulation.

Mr. Vanderbilt with five minutes left unfurled spinnaker in an effort to cram every bit of speed but failed being half-mile from the finishing line when the time-limit expired.

"ENDEAVOUR'S" CREW SNAPPY EARLIER.

The "Endeavour's" crew were very snappy in downing and hoisting sails which was done repeatedly.

At 18|50 she hoisted staysail and seemed to pick up. At 18|52 she downed genoa and sailed under double clew jib, mainsail and staysail. At 18|58 both boats put to starboard. At 19|00 both boats turned to port. The "Endeavour" gained slight ground, her sails filling out quicker, while the "Rainbow's" jib was fluttering for several seconds.

The "Rainbow" reached halfway at 19|45 hours and the "Endeavour" at 19|47 and half.

Uncultivated Field Of True Swadeshi

GANDHIJI SHOWS WAY TO SWADESHI ORGANIZATIONS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

I would like to resume the thread of my remarks on Swadeshi in the "Harijan" of 10th August. Take the special occupations of Harijans. There is a meaning behind the over two thousand Harijan castes. Most of them denote their respective occupations—basket-making, broom-making, rope-weaving, durri-weaving, etc. If a complete list was made of them, they would make an imposing list. They are occupations which either need encouragement, or should be deliberately destroyed if they are useless or unprofitable. But who is to decide whether they are profitable or unprofitable, useless or otherwise? If there was a true Swadeshi organisation, it would be its duty to find out the truth about all these innumerable handicrafts and interest themselves in these craftsmen. The ink with which I am writing comes from Tenali. It supports about 12 workers. It is making headway against odds. I had three more specimens sent to me by different makers, all no doubt struggling like the Tenali group. They interested me. I entered into correspondence with them. But I could do no more for them. A Swadeshi organisation will examine the samples of these inks in a scientific manner and guide them and encourage the most promising ones. It is a good and growing industry, requiring expert chemical knowledge.

In Cawnpore, a man sent me samples of the paper his friend was manufacturing in a village nearby. I enquired into the concern. It supports about nine men. The paper was stout and glossy. However, it was not good enough for writing. Men engaged in the manufacture are eking out the barest livelihood. The skill is supplied by an old man nearing the crematorium. The whole concern may perish with him, if it is not properly guided. I was told that, if there were enough orders, the paper could be supplied at the same cost as the mill-made article. I know that hand-made paper can never supply the daily growing demand for paper. But lovers of the seven hundred thousand villages and their handicrafts will always want to use hand-made paper, if it is easily procurable. Those who use hand-made paper know that it has a charm of its own. Who does not know the famous Ahmedabad paper? What mill-made paper can beat it in durability or polish!

The account books of the old style are still made of that paper. But it is probably a perishing industry like many such others. With a little encouragement, it ought never to perish. If there was supervision, the processes might be improved and the defects that are to be noticed with some of this hand-made paper may be easily removed. The economic condition of the numberless people engaged in these little known trades is well worth investigating. They will surely allow themselves to be guided and advised and feel thankful to those who would take interest in them.

I hope I have given enough illustrations to show how best and uncultivated this field of true Swadeshi is. It is capable of limitless expansion and of producing, without any capital outlay, new wealth in the country and providing honourable employment to those who are to-day starving for want of it.

DEODHAR SCORES ANOTHER CENTURY

Bakhle Interviews The Governor

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Rt. Hon. Shreeniwas Sastri is going to Sangli at the end of the next week, when he will visit the Willingdon College there. He will be back in Poona by the 28th instant on which day, the Gokhale Memorial Hall of the Deccan Sabha is to be formally opened by Sir Cawasjee Jehangir.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M L C, had an interview with H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

The Executive of the Hyderabad States Subjects' Conference is meeting here this Sunday to consider the holding of the Conference in the Congress Week in Bombay.

DEODHAR'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

Yet another century—quite brilliant and well deserved—was added to his list by Prof. D. B. Deodhar when he played on behalf of the All Colleges XI against the Deccan Gymkhana XI on later's grounds in mid-week. Prof. Deodhar hit 182 runs this time.

Fergusson College had quite an easy win in the second round of the David Cup Cricket matches when they met the Law College team early this week. Mr. M. M. Naidu shone of all, this time too.

Inter Collegiate sports are in full swing. Wadia College has attached this year the ladies fast cycling cup.

In inter schools cricket matches Bhave School scored a victory over New English School.

AUSTRALIANS' RECKLESS INNINGS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In the one day exhibition match between North of Scotland and Australians at Forres, North of Scotland made 103. Bradman captained tourists and used ten bowlers.

Australians played a reckless innings and were out for 137. Braid, Inverness medium-paced bowler, took four wickets for 21 runs.

Wigan Trounce Patley

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 28, Badford 4.
Bramley 17, Rochdale 26.
Broughton versus Leigh (unplayed).
Dewsbury 19, Castleford 20.
Featherstone 15, Hull 31.
Halifax 13, Salford 12.
Hull Kingston Rovers 11, Huddersfield 24.
Hunslet 8, Leeds 10.
Oldham 7, Warrington 7.
St. Helens Recreation 9, Wakefield Trinity 8.
Swinton 19, St. Helens 2.
Widnes 14, Liverpool 7.
Wigan 40, Batley 5.
York 35, Keighley 3.
Leigh 32, Broughton 24.

Women's International Golf

(SPECIAL CABLE)

TORONTO, Sept. 16

In women's international golf, Great Britain beat Canada by seven matches to two. Three matches were halved. Great Britain won three foursomes and four singles, and Canada one foursome and one singles, while three singles were halved.

England Beat America In Golf Championship

BROOKLINE (Massachussetts), Sept. 15.

In 36 holes of the final of the American Amateur Golf Championship, Lawson Little (British Amateur Champion) beat David Goldman (Dallas, Texas), eight and seven.—Reuter's Special.

Family Of 10 Meet With Watery Grave

KISHOREGANJ, Sept. 15.

A serious boat disaster wherein ten members of a single family including children met with a watery grave occurred in "Chatalia Howar" (vast marshy land).

It is stated that Sheikh Muzaffar Bepari, a wealthy merchant of Karimganj bazar and president of Karimganj Union Board went to Itna to perform in the mosque the first rice-taking ceremony of his only son aged six months when on way home with the family members numbering 14 including his two wives, son and daughters, the boat carrying them all was suddenly overtaken by a terrible whirlwind at the dead of night in "Howar" and capsized.

The wooden doors of the boat having been bolted from inside the passengers could find little time and opportunity to get out, and as a result ten were drowned.

Muzaffar saved his life by clinging to a bamboo pole.—United Press.

NOT ON RACIAL GROUNDS

Mr. Maung Gn Debates In Burmese

RANGOON, Sept 15

Mr U Thein Maung, delegate to the Joint Select Committee, in forwarding several papers connected with the recent incidents in the Burma Legislative Council on behalf of Mr. U. Maung Gyee, M L C., Chairman of the Working Committee and erstwhile Education Minister has addressed letters to the members of the Joint Select Committee individually.

He states that those papers will show that the vote of no confidence against the President passed at the last session was not on racial grounds or for restoration of Mr. U Chit Hlaing but because of the President's inability to follow the debates in Burmese. A large number of M L C's spoke in that language only. It is stated that 35 out of 103 members cannot follow English

Referring to the withholding of the concurrence by the Governor the letter states that it should have been given as a matter of course, in accordance with constitutional practice in other countries.

Mr Maung Gyee has also sent a letter to the Times (London) replying to its contents on recent happenings in Burma.—A. P

All India Mahdavia Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

It is a matter of gratification to note that different Muslim groups and organisations are making efforts to organise and to make progress. When times are such the Mahdavia community which is a very influential and has got large number of adherents both in British India and Indian States could not sit quiet. Alhaj Moulana Moulvi Syed Murtuza Saheb, a learned divine, who is a very influential and self-less worker, concentrated his attention to have a common platform for the members of the Mahdavia school of thought. It is a matter of pride to Mysore that the Mahdavis of Mysore State came forward to do the pioneer work and formulated a reception committee with Moulana Moulvi Syed Murtuza Saheb as Chairman and Moulvi Syed Attulla Sufi as its General Secretary. These two gentlemen had a very extensive tour in Deccan and Northern India to carry the message of the Conference and to invite the members of that community to come down to Mysore to participate in the deliberations.

Mahdavia Muslim community has shown its sagacity and wisdom by electing Alhaj Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad as their first president. There could not have been a better choice for the purpose and the organisers of the Conference must be congratulated on this choice. Those who have come in contact with Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung know him to be a learned young man, full of zeal and enthusiasm, with true Islamic culture in him, who carries a wise head on young shoulders. His address in the second session of the South India Muslim Youth Conference held in Bangalore in the month of April 1934 was a stirring one.

It can be safely expected that he will very soon organise the Mahdavia Muslim community and make them better citizens and torch-bearers of the Islamic traditions.

The first session of the Conference will be held in the town of Channapatna on the 5th, 6th and 7th November. Delegates from all over India are expected to attend. Hyderabad State which contains the greatest numbers of people belonging to this school of thought, will send a large contingent to this Conference. Mysore Muslims are lucky that they will come in contact with their brethren from different parts of India and it is a matter of pride to the Mysoreans that an all-India movement has been started in their enlightened province.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to accommodate guests and delegates and great enthusiasm prevails.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR COLONISTS

Grant Of Rs. 6,000 To Enable Them To Get Utmost Of Crops

SHIMOGA, Sept. 15.

The Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga as Chairman, that was appointed by the Government of Mysore to suggest relief measures to the agricultural Colonists at Badhravatni has just submitted its recommendations to Government.

The Colony was started by the Government on the recommendations of Dr. Leslie C. Coleman, Director of Agriculture (now retired), with the object of providing young passed candidates of the Hebbal Agricultural School, a means of livelihood, and as an experimental measure of starting similar schemes throughout the State with the experience gained here, and then to provide for as many as possible of the unemployed educated people, who were willing to take to cultivation.

LAND TO EDUCATED.

Eight people of the Hebbal School were granted 30 acres of land each and Mr. D. G. Ramachandra Rao, a retired Assistant Director of Agriculture, who volunteered to become a colonist was made the leader of the group. Soon the colonists has received from the Government by way of loans for starting and working of the colony more than Rs. 12,000 each. The allotted tracts of land which were over grown with thick jungles were cleared and houses were built near the lands and the work was started. Due to fall in the prices of the agricultural commodities the plight of the colonists was very bad and requests to the Government were made for further help. In view of the sums already given to each colonist and taking into consideration that a total failure of the colonist might result in a heavy loss to the Government, the above committee was appointed.

Having in view need of manure etc. for the crop on hand in the Colony, the Committee has recommended to Government that a sum of Rs. 6,000 be granted to enable the colonists to properly manure their fields and to enable them to get the utmost out of the existing crops.

LAND UNWIELDY.

Regarding the liabilities of the colonists to the Government, the committee has suggested that the area of land of each colonist ("0 acres) was too unwieldy and that much of it was lying fallow though the value of the land and the assessment thereon was continuing to be the colonists' liability and as such the area be cultivated and some portion of the arrears of the land Revenue and other liabilities be written off.

The starting of a sugar factory is one of the solutions suggested to enable the colonists to get out of his present predicament.xUnit—United Press.

PANIC AMONG MATCH MERCHANTS

Sequel To Excise Duty On Stocks Of Unbanderolled Matches

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

The Secretary Indian Match Manufacturers Association Bombay writes:—"Merchants from the Districts have made enquiries whether the Govenment will levy Excise Duty on all stocks of unbanderolled stock of matches on October 1, as they have been led to believe so. Consequently, there has been some sort of panic among the match merchants in the districts.

The Indian Manufacturers' Association is advised and believes that the Government are not entitled to levy excise duty on matches manufactured and issued from the factories before last April 1. The Indian Match Manufacturers Association has, therefore, addressed a communication to the Government of India, requesting them to elucidate the position and suggesting that the Government should soon announce that banderolls for stocks will be supplied free to holders making declarations before first of October.

It is, therefore, necessary that the merchants, who hold stocks should declare the amount of such stocks, in their possession on October 1. They should also await to further orders from the Government of India, with regard to the stocks, in their possession and need not unnecessarily become panicky.—A. P.

ARSENAL BEAT WEST BROMWICH

Team Fight Desperately And Secure Both Points

LONDON, September 15.

Forty thousand spectators saw Arsenal beat West Bromwich at Highbury.

Arsenal were lucky to secure both points, for, with a couple of minutes to go, Bromwich equalised and Arsenal scored a winner almost on the whistle. After several fierce attacking movements by Arsenal W. G. Richardson scored for Bromwich quarter of an hour after kick-off. Arsenal fought desperately, James equalising in the thirty-first minute and two minutes later W G. Richardson again scored, Drake equalising.

On resumption, both sides had narrow escapes. Bastin scored in the twentieth minute and in the last two minutes Boyes equalised and Bowden put in Arsenal's fourth.

LONDON DERBY

Fifty thousand saw London Derby between Chelsea and Tottenham in which the latter's dashing forwards exposed defensive weaknesses. The match was played with great heat and at a great pace. Tottenham scored twice within half an hour, Willie Evans sending in cross-drive and O'Callaghan increasing the lead off shortpass from Wall. Chelsea made smart attacks but Nicholls brought off several fine saves. Tottenham broke away and Hunt scored off O'Callaghan's through the pass.

On changing over, visiting defenders played with splendid understanding and broke up promising moves. Football was often marred by excessive vigour. Russell scored Chelsea's only goal from penalty for hands nine minutes from time.

CLEVER GAME AT VILLA PARK

At Villa Park both sides played a fast and clever game. Astley opened the account for Aston Villa 20 minutes after the start and the home team led one nil at half-time. Sunderland in the second half kept up the struggle for equaliser which came desreved-edly when Allen put through his own goal.

Ten-thousand passed through turnstiles as Huddersfield. Grimsby scored thrice in the first half-hour through Jennings and Glover (twice)' After change over Grimsby's centre-half Betmead put through his own goal. Glover scoring twice completed tally for the visitors.

NOTTS COUNTY BEATEN

Fourteen-thousand spectators saw Bolton defeat Notts County. Wilson for Bolton put in off grand cross shot. After halftime both goals had narrow escapes. Bolton goal was severely attacked, Wilson increasing the lead in the last minute.

At Exeter, 10,000 paid for admission. Homesters lacked cohesion while Millwall were better together. The first half was evenly divided and in the latter half from free-kick by Wall-Banks Yardley hooked the ball into the net.

KEEN CONTEST AT NEW BRIGHTON

At New Brighton 10.000 spectators witnessed hard and keen contest in which more vigour than science was evident. Both goals were hotly attacked. In the last minute of the first half, penalty was awarded to New Brighton but the ball hit upright and went out of play.

In the second half, Urmson scored with a long dropping shot in the fifty-eigth minute.—Reuter.

League Football Results

LONDON, September 15.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 4, West Bromwich 3;
Aston Villa 1, Sunderland 1;
Blackburn 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1;
Chelsea 1, Tottenham 3;
Derby 1, Leicester City 1;
Everton 1, Liverpool 0;
Huddersfield 1, Grimsby 5;
Manchester City 3, Stoke 1;
Middlesbrough 0, Birmingham 1;
Portsmouth 0, Leeds 0;
Wolverhampton 2, Preston 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Swansea 0;
Blackpool 2, Brentford 2;
Bradford City 2, Oldham 0;
Bury 1, Nottingham Forest 0;
Newcastle 0, Bradford 1;
Norwich 3, Plymouth 0;
Notts County 0, Bolton 2;
Port Vale 3, Manchester United 2;
Sheffield United 0, Burnley 0;
Southampton 3, Hull 0;
West Ham 2, Fulham 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Bournemouth 1, Gillingham 1;
Bristol Rovers 2, Bristol City 2;
Charlton 3, Southend 0;
Crystal Palace 2, Luton 1;
Sheffield United 0, Burnley 0;
West Ham 2, Fulham 1;
Derby 1, Leicester City 1;
Everton 1, Liverpool 0;
Hudderfield 1, Grimsby 8;
Exeter 0, Millwall 1;
Newport 2, Coventry 1;
Northampton 1, Reading 3;
Queens Park Rangers 2, Brighton 1;
Swindon 3, Aldershot 2;
Torquay 5, Cardiff 2;
Watford 5, Clapton Orient 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Barrow 3, Walsall 1;
Carlisle 2, Rotherham 1;
Chester 5, York 1;
Crewe 2, Stockport 3;
Doncaster 2, Accrington 1;
Hartlepools 1, Gateshead 2;
Lincoln 1, Wrexham 3;
Mansfield 1, Chesterfield 0;
New Brighton 0, Tranmere 1;
Rochdale 2, Halifax 4;
Southport 1, Darlington 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Aberdeen 2, Motherwell 2;
Albion Rovers 2, St. Mirren 3;
Clyde 3, Hibernians 2;
Hamilton 4, Celtic 2;
Hearts 1, Airdrieonians 0;
Kilmarnock 4, Falkirk 1;
Queens Park 4, Dundee 0;
Queen of South 2, Dunfermline 0;
Rangers 2, Ayr 0;
St. Johnstone 2, Partick 1.

Swansea Beat Bristol

LONDON, September 15.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 8, Bedford 3;
Blackheath 8, Rosslyn Park 4;
Bradford 26, Manchester 16;
Bristol 8 Swansea 16;
Gloucester 20, Moseley 10;
Guy's Hospital v. Catford Bridge (scratched);
Headingley v. Sale (missing);
Leicester 20, Plymouth Albion 0;
Llanelly 15, Waterloo 10;
Northampton 16, Old Paulines 6;
United Services 13, London Irish 8;
Wasps v. Sarazens (missing);
Cardiff 3 Neath 3;
Glasgow High School 11, West of Scotland 6;
Hillhead High School 27, Glasgow Academicals 11.

County Cricket

LONDON, September 15.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket match which commenced yesterday:—

Champion County Lacnashire v. Rest of England: Champion County Lancashire 203. Rest of England 385 for nine (Walters 79, Leyland 182).—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS

LONDON, September 15.

Following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Armstrong (Twice);
Motherwell: Macfadyen (Twice);
Albion: Anderson, Renwick;
St. Mirren: Knox (Thrice);
Clyde: Robertson, Johnstone (Twice);
Hibernians: Walls, Moffatt;
Hamilton: Wilson (Twice) Reid Harrison;
Celtic: Mcgrory, Delaney;
Hearts: Munro;
Kilmarnock: Robertson (Thrice) Black;
Falkirk: Peat;
Queens Park: Lyon (from Penalty), Kyle, Dodds (Twice);
Queen of South: Mckay, Mcginley;
Rangers: Mcphail, Macauley;
St. Johnstone: Tennant, Dickie;
Partick, Miller.—Reuter's Special.

French Tourists Beaten

At Keighley in the match between Yorkshire and French Tourists Yorkshire beat French Tourists by 26 points to 17.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud. 9 1990
Muslim: Jamaidi-ul-Akhar 7 1353
Parsi: Farvardin 11 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 26m
Sunset: 6h 41m
High Water: 6.03, 17.28
Low Water: 12.28

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 18.

Improvements Committee, 3-55 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 20.

Dr. Annie Besant's first death anniversary celebration, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m., M. R. Jayakar presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SAFETY FIRST.

Under the auspices of the B.P.W.C. Mr. Trollip's second lecture on Safety First will be delivered at the Town Hall to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

PALESTINE.

A lecture will be delivered on "Palestine as I saw it" by Mr B. I. Sargon at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Ph. D. will preside.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY DRAMA.

The well-known drama "ajatshatru" will be staged at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m., in aid of the Krushnekumarsinhji Blind Industrial School of Bhavnagar, when Sir P. D. Pattani will preside.

MR. MODI ON THOUGHT FORMS

A public lecture will be delivered by A. M Modi, in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Thought Forms (Illustrated by Epidiascope Projection.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (18th inst), at 6 p.m. (S T) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when further discussion in Gujarati on Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadia's series of lectures on "God, Nature and Man" will be continued.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

An informal meeting of the Muslim Clubs of Bombay and suburbs will be held on Tuesday (18th, inst.)) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Young Men's Muslim Association, at Khorshed Building, 16, Wylie Road, Agripada, near Motlibai Hospital, to discuss the scheme and the rules and regulations of the said Tournament. Representatives of the Muslim clubs are requested to be present.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (19th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S T), when papers will be read on (1) "Notes on the Exorcism of Disease Spirit in South Bihar."

(2) "A note on a Recent Case of Witchcraft from the Ranchi District in Chota Nagpur." By Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A Cast of Comedians in a Carload of Laughs!
An M.-G.-M. Picture.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's Celebrations

TARABAG GANESHOTSAV.

7-30 p.m., Mantrajagar; 10 p.m., Mr. P. S. Athawale's lecture on Forts.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

4-30 p.m. Miss Indu Purohit's music (for women); 8 p.m. lyric songs, 9 p.m., M. R. Jayakar's lecture on "women in Hindu Society"; 10 p.m. Prof. Patwardhen's concert.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Magical feats by Prof. S. V. Divekar, 9-30 p.m.

CHEMBUR GANESHOTSAV.

7 p.m., immersion.

ANGRE WADI G.M.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's lecture on "Ancient Hindu Conception of child Education" (time not mentioned).

KHAR S. G. UTSAV.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai's lecture on "Communal Award and Constituent Assembly," 9 p.m.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY.

8-30 p.m. Mr G S Mani Garu's lecture on life of Nandanar; 10 p.m. Mr. V. S. P. Rao Garu's 'Hari Katha.'

VANITA VISHRAM

The Sixth ordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at the Vanita Vishram Bldg., Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Sunday (23rd inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATYA SAMAJ SERIES OF LECTURES

The fourth lecture under the auspices of the "Satya Samaj" would be held, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S T) in the Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C.P. Tank, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadass will speak on "Mokhsha" (Absolution.)

INTER 'VARSITY COMPETITION IN ESSAY WRITING.

Mr. Satipada Chattopadyaya of the Calcutta University Law College has won the Championship prize in the Inter-University competition in essay writing, organised by the Dacca University Students' Union. Essays were received from different parts of India. The subject was "Man does not live by bread alone."

EASTERN BANK LTD.

The manager of the Eastern Bank Ld., Bombay writes:—

"We have received the following telegram from our London Office:—

"Directors declare interim-dividend at rate of 3/-sh per share less Income eTax 4/6 per £, less Nil relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax making net Income Tax 4/6 per £ Dividend payable September 29th. Transfer Books will be closed from September 26th-28th both days inclusive. Dominion Income Tax is not yet ascertained but is subject to adjustment in final dividend."

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

A special general body meeting of the members of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and of friends and sympathisers of the late Bro. Jal M. Minocher-Homji will be held on Tuesday (18th instant) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, to pass a condolence resolution for the death of Bro. Jal M. Minocher-Homji, the Secretary of the Youth Lodge T. S., and the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists.

FRESH CLASSES FOR HINDI

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Fresh Classes of Hindi will begin from Sunday (23rd September). The candidates will be coached up for the examnation of the Daxine Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.

The class will run every Sunday morning between 8 to 9 a.m. for Prathama and between 9 to 10 a.m. for Madhyama.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Otranto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant

Superscribed mails for Singapore and China per s.s "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Black Cat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Blossom Time." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Murder in the Private Car". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"A Bedtime Story". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Little Miss Marker". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Love, Life and Laughter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Ruplekha"' Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"S-O-S Iceberg". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Trail Drive". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Shivaji the Great". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Akashwani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Rates. European Lunch Time Music.
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Sonibai Mulgaoker In Light Songs.
7-30 p.m. A Special Selection of Indian Orchestra.
8-0 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme.
9-10 p.m. New Books. By the Bookman.
9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Half-an-Hour of Light Music.
10-0 p.m. Chamber Concert. Walter Kaufmann—Piano and Viola. Mehli N Mehta—Violin; Sebastian Vaz—Violin; Arthur Fleissner—Violoncello.; 1 String Quartet Kaufman; 2 Piano Trio—Tschaikowsky.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Effie Atherton and Ronald Hill, say Hello Again!, a light revue.
8-15 The Buxon Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellowes, relayed from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton.
8-45 p.m. Living Dangerously: Adventures in Q Boat, a talk.
9p.m. The Buxton Municipal Orchestra, pr gramme renewed.
9-15p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich, A sonata recital.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by By Henry Hall,
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, from a Birmingham studio.

3 ARTS' FANCY DRESS BALL.

Three Arts' Fancy Dress Ball, in aid of 3-Arts' Education Fund, will be held on Saturday (6th October) at 9 p.m. at the Town Hall.

Two prizes to be given for Indian and European costumes, are left to the discretion of the judges. Exhibition items will be rendered by Anwarullah Sheikh, in plastic classical poses. Serge S. Algeronoff and pupils will give two items.

Mr. Edward Terry and Dolores de Freece and Miravati Devi will also perform. M. V. "Victoria's" orchestra will be in attendance. Reservations at Messrs. Mongini, Royal Furnishing Co., Chuckla Street, Rose and Co., Marsh and Co., Guzder and Co. Taj Mahal, Aiwane 'Rif' at. "Weekly Bombay" Office, French Bridge."

3 ARTS CIRCLE

Three Art's Circle Reception in honour of Sir Radhakrishnan will be held on Wednesday 19th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwan Rifat Serge Algerouoff will render the Argentina Tango and Tap with his pupils. Mohamed Hashim will sing 'Kavvali'; Laxmi Narayan will sing 'Ghazals.' Gwaliori will render natural whistling. Among speakers are Mr. Denis Kincaid.

SCOTTISH MUSLIM & AHMADI SECT

In a letter to Dr Khalid Sheldrake, Sir Omar Hubert Stewart C. Rankin the Scottish Muslim Baronet contradicts the rumour that he belongs to the Ahmadiya sect. Sir Omar who is senior vice-President of the Western Islamic Association also says that he has nothing to do with the Woking Mosque or with the British Muslim Society.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST R. C. CHAIRMAN

Sub-Committee Secretary Sends Letter Of Resignation To Nariman

Mr. G. Viswanath Secretary of the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee and a prominent Congress worker of the City, has sent us for publication the following letter pending his resignation of the office, which he has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Reception Committee:

I hereby tender my resignation from the Secretaryship and Membership of the General Purposes and Accommodation Sub-Committee respectively for the following reasons.

NO DISTINCTION

Whatever you may quote from the constitutions of the present Government-produced institutions like Assembly, Council or Corporation, you cannot deny the fact that you are the Chairman of the Reception Committee in virtue of your being President of the B.P.C.C and the same holds good for the other office-bearers. You cannot also deny that the same coterie which is steering the boat of the B.P.C.C. is utilised in steering the ship of the Reception Committee. So on this basis I say that whatever is done in the Reception Committee is done by responsible persons of the B.P.C.C. and hence this outcome, viz., my resignation.

THAT "KHADI CLAUSE" EDICT.

You might be remembering that when the B.P.C.C. elections were being held in all the Wards, due to pressure from the President and Secretary of the Working Committee of the Congress to do something at least for the sake of Gandhiji's fast, you enforced on the eve of the election the Khadi clause in a queer way. I protested orally and you might remember that Abid Ali and myself saw you personally in this connection and you, in your own way, tried to disown responsibility for the eleventh hour queer enforcement of the Khadi clause. You asked of us what could be done to smoothen matters. The result was a statement from the office of the B.P.C.C. was drafted and on your reluctance to sign the same, it was sent to the press and to the polling officers under the signature of Abid Ali, the then Secretary.

"DILATORY TACTICS."

Subsequently pressure was brought upon you from other interested quarters questioning the propriety of your consenting to such a statement being issued from the B.P.C.C. office. This, of course, put you in a very awkward position, yourself having not given any thought to the question or evolved an original course of action of your own in regard to the Khadi clause. The result again was that in trying to please both the sections you forgot that you were occupying the important position as President of the B.P.C.C. and adopted dilatory tactics. You retracted your consent to the statement signed by Abid Ali being sent to the press,—which was the thing for which I had been insisting,—and instructed the press through a note signed by a clerk to cancel the same.

THE EFFECT.

At the same time you went round in the morning to all the Ward election-booths and confirmed the statement under the signature of Abid Ali to all the polling officers. In this you wronged the general members of the Congress and helped yourself and those near you (perhaps unconsciously) in manipulating the elections. As President of the B.P.C.C. you cannot be vacillating, but you found yourself helpless.

Another instance I can cite of your vacillation is that you kept mum when the President of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee issued a statement to the press summarily waiving aside the Khadi clause for the purposes of elections to the B.P.C.C. May I know what steps have been taken by you in this connection so far?

HIS WITHDRAWAL.

Now coming to the private statement issued to the polling officers, when I found that the same was not printed in the press and was only a private instruction from you to suit the convenience of certain persons, I withdrew from the elections because I questioned the methods adopted by you in this matter. It is true I did not send a big bombastic statement to the press, because I am not accustomed to staging such stunts.

ABID ALI'S RESIGNATION.

Finding the atmosphere in the Congress circles getting vitiated in this way, I decided to resign from active work in the Reception Committee, but was persuaded, though not convinced, by Abid Ali, not to do so. I have since then continued in the office I have been elected to. I have also watched with interest Abid Ali's leaving the Reception Committee work.

"BOGEY OF SOLIDARITY."

It is now only a day passed since he left the Congress House, for reasons he may or may not state openly, but which I am fully aware of, and I find a big statement in the press issued under your signature adopting the same dilatory and queer methods in explaining away the differences of opinion in the ranks of the Reception Committee. Under the same bogey of Congress solidarity in danger which you put forward in persuading me not to withdraw from the elections to the B.P.C.C., you are now appealing to the members of the Reception Committee to cease petty bickerings and unite in the name of the cause.

RESIGNATION.

I can say with definiteness and as one who knows the 'ins and outs" of the B.P.C.C. and the Reception Committee that it is the cleverest move on your part to make such an appeal when you yourself have been consciously or unconsciously a party to give room to such bickerings.

I have done. Suffice it to say that under such an atmosphere it is impossible for me to continue work and if and when I feel convinced that things are different from what they are at present, then I need no persuasion from you or anyone to join the group to carry on the work.

As otherwise, I know what I am about and I can serve the cause of the country through the Congress, like thousands of others, even by not being in the Reception Committee.

May I request you to relieve me from the work of the General Purposes Sub-Committee within a couple of days?

RULES TO REGULATE WATER SUPPLY

Minimum Rental Value Fixed At Rs. 100 Per Year

BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The Government of Mysore have framed rules, for regulating the supply of water to the Bangalore City, which will come into force a month hence.

According to the rules the supply will be under the control of the Water supply Department and the minimum rental value required for granting house connection has been fixed at Rs. 100 per year. —United Press.

Hyderabad Sind.—Under the auspices of the "Sakhi Sat Sang." Hyderabad October 2nd, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, will be celebrated. Sisters of the Sat Sang are preparing for the day when a big meeting of the Sisters and girls of the "Sakhi Mira School" will be held in the maidan of the Sakhi Mira School

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Wanted "Silent Period"

The success that has attended the enforcement of the "Silent Period" in London encourages one to suggest that the practice be introduced in Bombay also. It will be a veritable boon.

Apart from the fact that a "Silent Period" regulation will minimise the possibility of disreputable characters prowling about, it will give the citizens a few hours of much needed and really undisturbed sleep.

One likes at least for some space of time to be away from the din of noises—the honk-honking of the motor horns, the shouting of the hawkers, the shrill cries of gramophones some of the hotels at midnights not to mention the innumerable bedlams on public roads. Peaceful citiens, fagged out after the day's toil and worries are entitled to some rest and quiet.

Smoking In Tramcars

Why does the Tramways and Electric Supply Company not strictly enforce the bye-law regarding smoking in their tram cars and the buses It appears this bye-law is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. There are a number of passengers who are non-smokers and and they prefer to sit on seats meant for them. To their great annoyance they often find some passenger smoking on the same seats or in front of them which are also not meant for smokers. The conductors overlook this contravention of the by-law. The B E S T Company seem to be anxious to prosecute only those who violate their bye-laws in not paying the fare, or using a ticket which is late by an hour or those who persist in standing in the cars having not found any room in other cars and having been tired of waiting for empty cars. If the B E S T Co. made the bye-law for the benefit of their non-smoking passengers, they should instruct their staff strictly to enforce it.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITH

Variety Show At C. J. Hall

A variety programme was presented at the Sir C. J. Hall on Sunday evening under the auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths, Bombay Branch.

At the outset Raja Bahadur J. B. Sing thanked the audience for their kind interest in the Fellowship of Faiths, in attending the function.

Among the large number of items gone through, was the dance "Fire-flies" executed by Sri Miravati Devi who has recently returned after a professional tour on the continent.

Another item on the programme was the performance of Alakananda, who entertained the audience with her demonstration of various styles of Kathak' dance.

Other items of the programme included music and dances and the proceedings came to a close with a sham fight between two "battalions" on a field of battle, the parties being fully armed. This fight, it was stated, was staged to show to the audience the evils of war.

With a hymn on peace, the function terminated.

Mr. Kasamally Jaffar Cassum, Chief Estate Manager to Prince Aly Kran, some of His Highness the Agakhan intends standing as a candidate from the "B" Ward Municipal Election at the next election for the Bombay Corporation.

PATHE Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M

THE MOST DANGEROUS WOMAN ON BROADWAY!
... wrecking men with a smile!

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The Sensation of the Century with
ADOLPHE MENJOU
IN
"Little MISS MARKER"

ONE OF THE GREAT HITS OF THE YEAR WHICH WILL MAKE YOUR HEARTS MELT WITH LOVE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR OLD SHIRLEY TEMPLE WHOSE PERFORMANCE CAN NEVER BE EQUALLED

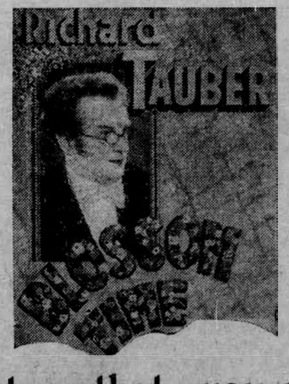
THEATRE MAGNIFICENT THE REGAL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"A famous American producer has said that a film is as good as its weakest link. There is no weak link in 'Blossom Time'."
—Evening News.

"....delightful from beginning to end....breaks new ground.... holds the interest throughout.... ....never jars for a single moment and is a real triumph of production, direction and brilliant acting and singing."
—B. G. HORNIMAN.

"It will be a real reflexion on the taste of film-goers if 'Blossom Time' does not prove popular in Bombay."
—"Times of India."

MUSIC OF SCHUBERT!



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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1934

MR. BOSE'S CHALLENGE

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's representation to the Government asking to be either released or put on a trial is a straight challenge to them which they cannot decently ignore. Mr. Bose has been detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 for over two years and a half without any definite charge being brought against him. His representation refutes the Home Member's allegation made in the Assembly that he was "deeply involved in the terrorist movement". It was an ungracious statement for any responsible official to make against one who is precluded from defending himself before a Court of Law or before the bar of publice opinion. The least that Mr. Bose now demands is that he should be permitted to issue a statement dealing with the Home Member's allegation, that his present representation and the note of Sir Stanley Jackson (when Governor of Bengal) on his case prior to his arrest should be placed before the Assembly and that he should be placed on trial in an ordinary Court of Law, preferably the High Court. The demand is so modest and reasonable that if Government fail to concede it, they cannot but rouse serious suspicions. And many statements can be found in Mr. Bose's representation capable of confirming the suspicions.

A Governor's View

The reference to Sir Stanley is extremely interesting. It appears that while forwarding the papers bearing on Mr. Bose's case to the Government of India Sir Stanley wrote a note stating that he disbelieved in the police allegation of Mr. Bose's complicity in the terrorist movement. If this is not a correct version of Sir Stanley's note, Government should place before the Assembly the text of the note. If they fail to do that in the face of Mr. Bose's definite reference to it in his favour, the public will, of course, draw their conclusions and will wonder if the Government of India attach more importance to police allegations than to the opinion of the Governor of a province. The public will also refuse to believe, till the contrary is proved in a Court of Law, that a man of Mr. Bose's standing in public life would be at all involved in the terrorist movement.

Try Him

Government's stereotyped excuse for shirking an open judicial trial of persons believed by them to be involved in the terrorist movement is that witnesses do not dare endanger their own lives by tendering evidence against the suspects. Anticipating this plea Mr. Bose challenges Government to put him through a regular trial even "in camera". No Government that care for their reputation would venture to flout such a demand. It will be ridiculous for the Home Member to repeat his charge and say he is or the Government are convinced about the correctness of the charge. Mr. Bose asks him to demonstrate the strength of his conviction and adds: "My conviction that the charge is false and malicious is even stronger and I shall be quite content to leave it to the Tribunal to decide whether your (the Home Member's) conviction or mine is based on truth." The public will watch with interest what the Home Member will or can say to that. A Government that seems so anxious to induce among the people due respect for law ought not to violate the most elementary principle of law in dealing with responsible leaders whose status in public life the highest officials might envy.

Government & Public Opinion

It is not clear what precisely Mr. J. N. Basu, President of the Liberal Federation, meant when he told the Anti-Terrorist Conference at Calcutta that the youth, particularly the students of the country, should be treated with due care. We do hope he was not suggesting agreement with the methods employed at Chittagong and elsewhere. Mr. Basu traced terrorism to politics and urged that "in national life there is no short cut to progress but that progress implies long and steady work in the spheres of constructive activities and in the patient removal of difficulties and obstructions." If he was condemning thereby revolutionary violence, individual or organised, we entirely agree with Mr. Basu. Otherwise with all due deference to the principle of the "inevitability of gradualness," we must point out that the basic problem of India is national freedom to which, as Mr. Basu himself ought to know——if he has studied the proceedings of Liberal Conference and if he takes Liberal oratory at all seriously—the question of "stages" is utterly and insultingly irrelevant. "National progress" and "constructive activities" and their pace all derive real meaning only in the context of freedom. In this connection, too, "gradualness," let us assure Mr. Basu, can rush through at phenomenal speed. We hope Mr. Basu and his friends have heard of Mustafa Kemal and Turkey.

Mr. Basu also called upon the public to co-operate in fighting terrorism. But does it ever occur to him that the Government also owe a duty to the public in this respect? The public is never trusted and never taken into confidence. The response naturally falls short of the demand. Indeed, in some cases involving revered and respected public leaders Government regard, at least according to Indian public opinion, terrorism and violence as convenient excuses and refuge. The allegations, without any attempt to substantiate them in public, against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose are instances in point. Both have challenged those allegations but in vain. And the latest communication from Mr. Bose shews clearly how Government ignore the public. It is, we admit, the right of the Government to demand public co-operation in suppressing terrorism. But do Government owe no duty to the public in this respect? The public too has a right.

A Turning Point

M. Litvinoff has won again, if Saturday's cables from Geneva are correct. The reply expressing satisfaction at the plans of admission sets Russia off to great advantage in comparison with the pettimindedness of the Powers that invited her. The entry of Russia will, of course, mark an epoch in the history of the League and is likely to rescue the institution from a contemptible existence which is worse than death. Our London correspondent reports how the Imperialist Press of Britain had been making frantic efforts to provoke Russia into refusing the invitation. This is quite intelligible. The League has so far served as a convenient "clearing house" for Imperialist Powers. Now its character is bound to change. But it will change for the better.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Taxing Music

(BY N. H. P.)

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has published the draft of a notification containing certain additional rules which he proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred on him under the Bombay Police Act, 1902. The proposed rules in substance provide that no person keeping a "place of public entertainment" . . . shall play or cause to be played any music in such place without obtaining a special permit from the Commissioner of Police, and paying a fee therefor. For the purpose of this rule, "music" is to include gramophones, phonographs, radio, besides drums, cymbals, etc. Any objections or suggestions by the public to the proposed rules, are to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police before the 1st prox.

When in this law-ridden land, it is proposed to enact a new law or a rule having the force of law, the onus lies heavily on the propounder, to justify at the bar of public opinion the necessity of such a measure. Nothing is said in the notification either about the object of or the necessity for the proposed rules. If the Commissioner aims at reducing noise, then, it is submitted, a start ought properly to be made with motor-horns. Or perhaps the rule is designed to promote prohibition and love of home.

It will be observed that the rule is proposed to be made under clause (f) of S. 22 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902. That section provides that no rule under clause (f) shall contain any regulation requiring a license for any place of public entertainment "unless spirituous liquor, toddy or any intoxicating drug or opium is sold in such place or unless such place is kept open for customers between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m."

A "place of public entertainment" is defined under the Act, to mean, "any place, whether enclosed or open, to which the public are admitted, and where any kind of food or drink is supplied for consumption on the premises for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such place." It includes "a refreshment room, eating house, coffee house, liquor-house, boarding-house, lodging house, hotel, tavern, or wine, beer, spirit, arrak, toddy, ganja, bhang or opium shop."

"Public" is defined in Webster as "relating to or affecting a community", etc. "To entertain" is defined in Webster, as follows: "To give hospitable reception to, to engage the attention of agreeably"; and "entertainment" is defined as "hospitable reception that which engages the attention."

It would seem, therefore, fairly clear that the proposed rules will not apply to temples, notwithstanding that the attention of the devotees therein, is engaged in divine worship, accompanied by chanting of hymns, beating of drums, ringing of bells and tinkling of cymbals and "prasad" is distributed. Kathas and recitals accompanied by music, are often held within the temples. Nor would it seem that the rules will apply to "Wadies" owned by Hindu communities. Marriages are performed and parties are given at these Wadies, accompanied by music and other more substantial fares.

The proposed rules will also not apply to dispensing music at the Municipal bandstands and in the Municipal gardens. It is obvious that the rules will apply to the house of a 'naikin' wherein nightly musical performances are given before those who choose to attend them. Would, however, the rules apply to Clubs, Gymkhanas, music classes and the excursion launches of the steamship Companies, in Bombay?

It would be an advantage if these and other points are cleared up in the proposed rules so as to avoid many a forensic battle regarding their interpretation, in the law courts which would otherwise result.

Mock Trials in Aid of Social Service.

Retired Judges and Magistrates, and senior practising lawyers in England, do not consider it beneath their dignity to come out of their retirement when they can assist in rendering social service. Sir Chartres Biron, the Bow Street Magistrate, in June last, presided on a "Court" constituted to "judge" four well known motorists on a charge of "treating pedestrians as inferior

(Conitnued on page 8).

OUR LONDON LETTER

European States' Mistrust Of One Another: National Government Preparing For A New Lease Of Life

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
(By Air Mail.)

World international politics are still in a melting-pot. All alliances and friendships are still outward and hypocritical and while groups of friendly States are afraid of some common foe or danger, they at the same time mistrust each other. Great Britain is still sitting on the fence and reserving her right to support any particular Power on any particular occasion. Her imperialist interests still remain predominant and her anxiety to run a large Asiatic Empire without any challenge or interference from other States and with full powers to use the air force becomes a disturbing figure in the further progress of the League of Nations or the Disarmament Conference. Just now, British statesmen think that inducing Russia to join the League of Nations may give some sort of indirect control to Britain in checking the influence of the Communist Party over the working class politics in countries of the British Empire as also in other parts of the world.

Russia And The League

The imperialist section of the British newspapers, which has no faith in the intelligence of their own Foreign Office or in the diplomatic aptitude of Sir John Simon, rather fear that Russia would soon become the dominant voice if she joins the League of Nations and this section of the Press has started a vigorous campaign against the idea of allowing Russia to join the League of Nations. These newspapers take it for granted that the Soviet Government is anxious to join the League in spite of its present one-sided imperialist composition. They overlook the fact that M. Litvinoff knows his business so well as to place his cards in the open at the right moment and the provocative articles in the London "Times" or the "Daily Express" will not seriously hinder his progress. This section of the British press seems to believe that by this offensive and insulting campaign they will provoke Russian diplomats into a peremptory refusal to join the League, but they forget that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union has never once been run according to the advice or intimidations of British newspaper editors. At the same time, British editors have not succeeded uptil now against the Soviet Union in anything more than making a display of their own vulgarity and of their own jealousy of the growing power and industrial prosperity of the Soviet Union.

French Suspicions About Britain

France has not yet shaken off her suspicion that Britain is secretly or semi-secretly encouraging Germany in becoming once again a powerful check over French predominance in Western Europe. French diplomats are, therefore, busy building up new alliances which may upset their scheme of British policy of balance of power in Europe. France's relations with the Soviet Union have certainly become more cordial than they ever have been since the War. This factor, however, tends to upset the loyalty of Poland towards France which was largely built on the hopes that some day France would be of assistance in extending the Polish kingdom far into the Russian territory. This disaffection in Poland is persuading some German diplomats to enter into a military alliance with Poland and forgetting the quarrel over the Eastern Corridor.

Italy And Germany

On the introduction of Fascism in Germany a strong military and diplomatic alliance between Germany and Italy appeared to be a natural and inevitable consequences. However, these two Fascist States have a rival and antagonistic interest in Austria. Fifty years of German influence and predominance in Austrian politics before the War drove Italy against Germany. Italy at the utmost would tolerate Austrian independence but if any day Austria is to be brought under the dominant influence of any other Power, Italy thinks it should be herself. The aggressive policy of the German Nazis against Austria has completely alienated Italy from Germany and in this anti-German policy France discovers a chance of uniting with Italy. Naturally a strong Franco-Italian alliance would balance well against Germany. Besides there are several other complications in such a Franco-Italian union. First of all, there is the bitter rivalry between France and Italy over the question of naval predominance in the Mediterranean. Also Yugo-Slavia and other Balkan States, who are afraid of the growing power of Italy, have been looking to France as their protector and these Powers get seriously suspicious of the value of French friendship and protection if France becomes the open ally of Italy. Also the extreme Fascist sections of Italy, who are aware of the growing friendship of France with the U.S.S.R., are wondering how to use France as a political break between Fascist Italy and Communist Russia. There is not much doubt about the danger of a powerful military Germany coming into existence and French and Italian diplomats are, therefore, both having communications in an attempt to find a solution of the various complex problems of the naval power in the Mediter-

(Continued on page 10).

Frankly Speaking

WAR ON WAR MAKERS.

The American Senate's Committee that is investigating into the activities of the "Merchants of Death" that is, munition-makers, may, if it succeeds, compensate, to some extent, for the failure of disarmament conferences. It is, of course, quite true, as the President of the Committee has said, that "profits in the manufacture of munitions and the greediness of dominant industrials in this field are the prime cause of war," and that "all munition-makers want war for their own personal profit." It is a fell business and more horrible than even traffic in drugs. And its ramifications—which cut across national differentiations—are literally extraordinary.

HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE.

If the Senate Committee does succeed in securing the abolition of private manufacture of arms it shall have done a great service indeed to the cause of peace. But the first condition is ruthless exposure of these "Death Merchants" and their trade. The fullest and completest publicity is essential and it will really mean winning more than half the battle. Armament manufacturers, because of the very nature of their business, dread nothing more than publicity. They must be authoritatively exposed even though it may involve embarrassment to some high-placed men in the world. It is, therefore, a pity that "in view of the protests of at least five Governments, censorship has been imposed on some phases of the munitions enquiry." But the news is very highly instructive too.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

If Mr. More's resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council asking for a committee to inquire into the indebtedness of the agriculturists in the Presidency had been adopted by the House, there was little chance of the Government following up the committee's report with any prompt action calculated to give appreciable relief to the indebted. It suits Government better to talk glibly about village uplift through self-help, that is, without financial help from them. A most essential part of any scheme of adequate relief is a substantial reduction of revenue assessment. But a resolution asking for such reduction was stoutly opposed by Government and was thrown out by the House. If Mr. More's much simpler resolution were accepted, it might have enabled both Government and the public to know with some precision the present position regarding indebtedness. But the former opposed the resolution, probably because they knew that the findings of the Committee would be a staggering revelation.

MASS EDUCATION.

Another good resolution moved in the Council was that of Mr. Gokhale urging Government to accelerate the pace of expansion of mass education in the Presidency. Mr. Gokhale made a pretty eloquent speech in support of his motion but did not seem to be very earnest about it. For he quietly withdrew it on Government giving the usual assurance that the cause of education was most near and dear to their heart and that they would give the most sympathetic consideration to any well-considered scheme calculated to promote the cause. The net result of Government's sympathy for the cause for the last many years is that still only a third of the population of school-going age is receiving any kind of education. We doubt if the present position can be improved unless the very system of Government both in the province and in the country as a whole is radically altered and made truly responsible to the people.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Remedy Against Unemployment

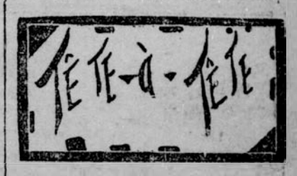
It is a truism that the problem of unemployment among the educated is pregnant with politically dangerous possibilities unless steps are taken betimes to meet it. Evidence of a realisation, though belated, on the part of Government of their responsibility in the matter is furnished by the action recently taken to that end in the different provinces. The trouble is aggravated by the growing tendency among educated youths to betake themselves to urban life—a tendency all the more deplorable in the case of young men belonging to the agricultural classes. Measures are urgently called for which would put a curb on this increasing urbanisation and at the same time provide employment to young Indians in their villages by keeping them on land.—"Servant of India."

Not Argument, But Experience

For me Non-violence, like Truth, is my eternal creed for every activity. That I often fail to act up to it in many activities in my dealings with the sub-human family proves my weakness; it cannot and does not affect the truth of the creed or my faith in it. I am but a weak aspirant ever failing, ever trying. My failures make me more vigilant than before and intensify my faith. I can see with the eye of faith that the observance of the twin doctrine of Truth and Non-violence has possibilities of which we have but very inadequate conception. If these two should pervade the whole of our being, how much more in the purely religious war against untouchability?—Gandhiji in "Harijan."

Bureaucratic Ways

The ways of the bureaucracy are inscrutable indeed. Baba Gurdit Singh, the well-known Sikh leader who needs no introduction to the public, is desirous of sailing for England to look after personally an appeal to the Privy Council against a decision of the Calcutta High Court in a case involving a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs. He is knocking at the door of the Government of Bengal for the necessary passport with no effect. The Government have rejected his applications without even assigning a reason which is unfair and exasperating. It is impossible to conceive of a reason for which he cannot be trusted to proceed to England and if the Government will not change their mind he should at least be told why visa is being refused to him. This is not the only instance of the kind. Rev. Ottama has tried in vain to secure a passport for going to Germany in the interest of Buddhism. It is difficult to believe that there is sense in such actions of the Government.—"Forward."



The parties that have won seats in the Australian election are:—

Lyonsites
Pageites,
Saillinites,
Laugites.

Great satisfaction, we hope, will be felt at the complete defeat of Appendicites, Meningites Colitis and Bronchitis.

* * * *

"What message should a soldier send?" asks the Frontier Gandhi.

It all depends whether you are a mere Congressman or a "creed" Congressman.

* * * *

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the prominent Liberal leader, is reported to have been adopted as a candidate for the Assembly from the Seven Cities of the U. P.—by the "Congress" Nationalist Party. The joke, of course, is on poor Congress.

But anyway, creed or no creed, he is as good a Congressman in practice as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

* * * *

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Anti-Terrorist Conference thinks that "if terrorism was found and judged to have a political outlook, satisfaction of the hopes and aspirations of the people would be an effective anti-dote".

Well may Government exclaim "save us from our friends"? He is suggesting sedition on the part of the bureaucracy itself as the remedy for terrorism! How ridiculous!

* * * *

Old George Lansbury wants Indian leaders to be released. But the polite language in which he "hopes" and hints are characteristic of the Governing Classes rather than an anti-imperilist socialist. There are, however, reasons for it. In the first place Mr. Lansbury is more or less sure that his hint will merit nothing more than "who the—is George Lansbury to dictate" ?but, of course, in polite language.

In the second place the old leader of the Labour Party must act and speak cautiously, in anticipation of the grave danger of becoming the Prime Minisetr himself one day.

* * * *

Simla, Sept. 13.

A Punjab Government communique states: "As erroneous and inflammatory statements regarding the naming of a certain donkey stallion continued to appear in certain newspapers, it is authoritatively announced by the Punjab Government that the name "Ahmed" has not been given to any animal belonging to it, nor was it ever proposed by anyone to give that name to any animal. The name of one animal, which was originally "ahmak" has been changed to "Bahadur", in order to avoid any error which might arise from the assonance.—A. P. I.

Yes, yes and we have taken due note of the change.

But what is the front or first name of the animal "Bahadur" (formerly "ahmak")?

* * * *

According to the "Sunday Express", H. G. Wells has returned from Russia a sad and disappointed man. For, "Liberty of criticism is still strongly prohibited in the U.S.S.R." and even Maxim Gorki was not prepared to defend the right of free speech.

We are sorry for H. G. Wells. And we do sincerely hope he does'nt visit India or such other parts of the British Empire.

* * * *

Motorist:—"I want a chauffeur who can think quickly in an emergency".

Applicant:—"That's me, Sir! I never smashed a car yet that I could'nt think up an A-1 excuse in five seconds."

Ask Malaviya What He Did In London!

BHULABHAI EXPLODES "NATIONALIST" MYTH

Will Resist Outside Interference With Life

APPEAL TO Pt. TO DESIST FROM DISASTROUS STEP

"There is many an injustice for which wrong remedies are sought; and I appeal in this matter of the Communal Award to Pandit Malaviya not to allow himself as a great National leader to be swayed and furnish a handle for use by the outsider whose interest lies and can lie only in dividing us.

No Outside Interference

The appeal to the outsider is tantamount to killing the Nation. I shall be the last to see this done; and I shall lay down my life or suffer interminably rather than allow any national leader to carry it the Award to outsiders for decision," declared Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to a crowded audience at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, on Saturday evening.

Bhulabhar's Speech

Thunderous applause greeted the speaker who made a vigorous speech in defence of the Congress attitude.

The meeting was organised by the Hindu Sabha, Matunga, and was an item in the Ganapati Utsav programme.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napoo presided.

Mr. Bhulabhai pointed out that there were two ways of looking at the communal problem and the Award, standing as they were in the background of the Hindu Faith. One point of view was the one of looking on these things with a sense of disappointment regarding the immediate future. The speaker belonged to the other category who viewed the problem only as a temporary one and as one bound to disappear if not in the immediate future at least just the "day-after-to-morrow." As the Americans say, "it never cuts the ice" of the essential problem facing the nation. The more statesmanlike view of the problem was to be a national and impartial solution of the Communal problem.

MACDONALD'S PROBLEM.

The speaker went on to interpret the intention behind the Communal Award entertained by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, its author. The problem to him was "how to keep to his countrymen the retention of the rule over the Indians." And surely, this was entirely different from "our view" from the standpoint of nationalism and independence.

"I am one of those," declared the speaker, "who believe that as a patriotic Englishman the Premier ought not to have dealt with the problem as he has done, if he wanted to maintain the goodwill of Indians, over whom they now rule."

The speaker then gave a masterly survey of the origin, growth, and development of the spirit of freedom and of the Historic Institution, which was the source of it, namely, the Congress.

HIS FIRST SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

"I claim a sacred connection with the Congress. I well remember how in that historic year 1887 the first Congress met at the Goculdass Patshala, in the same hall where we, 25 boys had so often met and debated every day. It was then that I learnt my first public platform speech in the Congress."

THE NEW GOAL.

In 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji announced in the Calcutta Congress that "our aim was Swaraj" and not "amelioration of rule."

THE CROSS-CURRENTS.

It was a peculiar coincidence that the same year (1906) saw two movements that cut each other for it was then, the Muslims headed by the Aga Khan sought for separate representation and protection of Muslim rights by initiating another movement to safeguard "minority rights."

"It is curious that we find the samee old gentleman, who led the deputation even at the eleventh hour to England for the R.T.C." maintain the same "un-national attitude."

Mr. Bhulabhai then dilated on the enormous influence of the Great War fought for the supposed "self-determination" principle of all nations and on the effect of the repudiation of the British pledges made during the war promising Self-Government for India.

Then followed another historic change in the phase of the Congress struggle, following the disillusionment after the war and the repudiation of the British pledges to Indians."

ANECDOTE OF GANDHI.

Recounting a significant anecdote in the life of Mahatma Gandhi whom the speaker met one day on the eve of the Lucknow Congress in 1917 as the former was enjoying a morning walk on a cold morning, the speaker related that he was brought face to face with what seemed to him "the greatest lesson in human history if you have the heart and the imagination to understand the significance of that great lesson," when he chanced to look at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi who was dressed" in clothes far different than that we see on him to-day".

It was just then that "the great leader" pointed out to the speaker a solitary old workman who was walking in that 'numbing cold—barefooted and almost unclad, with a bundle of faggots on his head"—"What a sublime lesson I was taught then"! exclaimed Mr. Bhulabhai,—"that lesson of emasculation and poverty grinding the people"

"I shall never forget that lesson and that touching episode."

From "a few malcontents, the microscopic minority of India" the Congress has grown to represent the great mass movement we see to-day continued speaker. Protest resolutions were once sent to the Viceroy, "but now the resolutions are made known to and placed before the people,"—the peasant and the worker.

A NEW PHASE

The next phase was in 1920-21, when, for the first time, under the guidance of Gandhiji "the Indian people, at any rate," initiated the first experiment in Satyagraha or the non-violent resistance, for freedom in the land. For eight years the struggle went on with varying fortunes.

In 1928, a similar struggle began in Gujerat where a protest against enhanced taxes was made. This struggle of Gujerat and its vow of Satyagraha would take an important place in the History of India's fight for freedom. This movement achieved its immediate objects, in that as reduction of taxes was granted by the Government after investigations by a Commission of Enquiry.

COUNTRY-WIDE STRUGGLE

From two or three thousand enthusiasts for Congress we advanced to 10 lakhs of enthusiasts ready to go to jail, continued the speaker and in 1930 and 1931 the whole country solidly ranged itself behind the Congress.

WILLING SUBSERVIENCE.

"The great American Experiment", a thought-provoking book by an author with a historical eye, revealed that the colonising powers of the West who went to the East found "large masses of people who showed willing subservience" to their rule while those who went to the far West (Canada for example) found almost open spaces and so developed self-governing colonies where the colonisers including workers developed freedom and liberty.

The existence of this "willing subservience" provided the clue to the type of rule. "The genesis of the document called the Communal Award" consisted, similarly "of finding out as many causes of division to safeguard the interests of the rulers."

THE FARCE OF R.T.C.

The R.T.C. was characterised as a bluff by the speaker. "I am the Judge. I am the Prosecutor too and I nominate counsel for defence also." That was how "they represented the Indian people in the first R.T.C. where "conceited intellects and conceited interests" were roped in to make a show, observed the speaker. "The conceited intellects stuck to the very end and have returned and retired to the obscurity of their provinces."

The second R.T.C. showed how even the English Parliament came down from its perch when it faced the sole representative of the Congress.

"It was our own people who let Gandhiji down."

"Regardng the Muslims no names need be given. Except for Sir Ali Imam and Sir Muhamed Shafi all the others formed one entire bloc opposed to Congress."

MALAVIYA THEN

"Regarding the Hindus, however," it was found that Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Pandit Malaviya "declined to agree to any scheme to present a joint agreed solution of the Communal problem."

APPEAL TO MALAVIYA

The speaker raised his voice and in great emotional and measured tones appealed to Pandit Malaviya "to retrace his steps once more" (prolonged applause) and asked the audience to note that "it is he again who stand now" refusing co-operation with the Congress in the matter of the Communal Award.

"Ask him if he comes to Bombay what he did with regard to the Communal Award at the R.-T.C.!" said Mr. Bhulabhai.

NO OUTSIDER FOR CONGRESS

"The Congress differs from the Pandit regarding the injustice done to the Hindus by the Communal Award. The Congress says "it is an essentially domestic question" not to be adjudicated by outside interests." Who denies the injustice done to communities and interests, when the Award is by an outside agency, unavoidable without agreement among the parties concerned?" asked the speaker.

REPREHENSIBLE MOVE.

In answer to an interruption regarding "outside awards," Mr. Bhulabhai said that "Pandit Malaviya, supported by Hari Singh Gour proposes now to take a deputation to England" for a decision regarding the Award, and "if my interruptor does not know that, it is not my fault" declared the speaker.

THE SIMPLE REASON.

"The Congress never accepts or rejects the Award," for the simple reason that if the Award is accepted the Congress could be accused of letting down the Hindus; and if rejected the Congress may be considered as a Hindu Communal organisation. What was absolutely necessary was" an agreed solution by all parties concerned and not an award by an outside agency.

"The Pundit's argument is that it is unjust to Hindus and he says he will lay down his life to remove that injustice. The greatest Muslim to-day was present at the discussion and asked the Pundit, by what method he could achieve his object even if he can lay down his life for it?"

A DESIGNED INJUSTICE.

"This is a designed injustice observed Mr. Bhulabhai and suggested that the carrying this view to the villages that it is only a temporary matter designed to create a split in the ranks which is solved by agreed solution of the Communal problem. The "quarrel over the seats" is not fundamental to the Indian Freedom Movement, and cannot be recognised", observed the speaker.

KILLING THE NATION

"There is many an injustice for which wrong remedies are sought. The appeal to the outside agency for award was killing the nation". The speaker appealed to the Pandit to desist from taking steps to invite interference from outside in a "purely domestic question". The speaker would resist the carrying of the problem for outside decision with his life.

"No Hindu may say like that, interrupted one from the audience, which was answered by loud cries of "sit down, sit down."

Mr. Bhulabhai in a flare of emotion replied "even the Hindu joint family system will not allow division between brothers, and will not allow domestic questions arbitrated on by an outsider." This was greeted by thunderous cheers.

"We should all take a vow not to take this matter (Communal Award) to an outside authority" for any decision concluded the speaker amidst prolonged applause.

The speaker was then garlanded and the meeting dispersed amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS IS NO CRIME!

Aney Expounds Mahasabha Nationalism

In the course of an election appeal to the voters of the Assembly Mr. M. S. Aney referred to the reasons why he had to resign from the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and observed that the Working Committee consisting of tried men to whom every one looked for lead and guidance met for the first time after a strenuout fight in the last Civil Disobedience movement and when they were called upon to give a definite verdict regarding the acceptance or the rejection of the Communal Award they failed to do so.

The meeting was held at Madhav Baug on Sunday and "Jagatguru" Sri Sankaracharya of Puri presided.

Mr. Aney described at great length the origin of the Hindu-Muslim communal issue and narrated how since the Minto-Morley reforms, the communal feelings in the country were played upon by interested parties.

Mr. Aney then enumerated the vicissitudes of the communal issue since it entered the First Round Table Conference phase. As was expected, he said, no agreement could be arrived at in that conference and Mahatma Gandhi was present at the second R.T.C. as the sole representative of the Congress. Unfortunately he had to preside over a body of persons who attended the conference and who met to find a solution to the communal trouble, and his efforts proved to be in vain.

Mr. Aney levelled the charge against Sir Samuel Hoare as responsible for the break-down of these negotiations and alleged that the minority parties to this committee were influenced by persons who offered something more than whatever the Communalists could secure by means of unanimous agreement.

The ball of controversy, regarding the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award was set rolling, the speaker alleged, by Dr. Ansari himself, culminating in the present split in the Congress.

He challenged the Congress attitude that the Congress neither accepted nor rejected the Communal Award. The speaker asked for reasons for this hesitation in deciding upon an Award which was no Award at all, because, the Premier was a self-appointed arbitrator, and which was unanimously condemned throughout the country from end to end.

The neutrality of the Congress, opined the speaker, would ultimately help the Assembly to ratify this Communal Award. And when once this Award had passed through the Legislature whether the Congress wanted it or not, it would bear this mark of distinction that it was accepted by the Indian Legislative Assembly.

He denounced the award as Anti-national and as an evil force, calculated to perpetute the dissensions and divide the body politic into water-tight compartments.

He, therefore exhorted the audience to fight the Award at every stage and observed that revolt against the Congress in such an important matter to the Hindus did not constipate any serious crime.

His solution to the present trouble was that the Hindus must put up an attitude of hostility and antagonism aginst the wrong principles on which the Communal Award was based. The Communal Award was given at the expense of the Hindus. Every minority community sought to benefit at the cost of the one majority community.

He appealed to the voters to send the Nationalist Party to the Assembly so that they might put up a fight against the Communal Award.

Soviet Accepts Invitation

League Council Confirms Previous Unofficial Decision

GENEVA, Sept. 15

The Soviet has warmly accepted the invitation to join League.

The invitation to Russia was signed by 30 members, and four Scandinavian states sent separate notes stating their Governments would inform Moscow direct their intention to support its entry into the League.

FOR PERMANENT SEAT?

The League Council this evening unanimously confirmed the previous un-official decision to give Russia a permanent seat on the Council. Three abstentions, namely, Argentine, Portugal and Panama, did not alter the unanimity of the vote.

FREE STATES "NO"

All British Dominions signed the League invitation to Russia except the Irish Free State. The European non-signatories are Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Luxembourg and Switzerland. The Soviet application comes before the Bureau on Monday and the subsequentD formalities will be completed by Tuesday evening.

The Soviet's acceptance of the invitation to join the League is one of the most important events in the recent League history and represents the success of French diplomacy which has recently been endeavouring to enlist the Soviet cooperation in the scheme for the Eastern European Security Pact.

The advent of the Soviet means the League in future consist of 58 states members including Germany and Japan who has been given two years notice of withdrawal Sountries which are still not members of the League include the U. S. A., Brazil Egypt, Afghanistan, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

By the grant to Russia a permanent seat on the League Council the membership of the Council will be raised to 16 including six permanent seats.

LEAGUE COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

GENEVA, Sept. 15

A peculiar situation has arisen in connection with the Presidency of League Council. If Turkey is not elected in place of China the presidency will alphabetically devolve on U S S R.

In order to obviate this, a meeting of the League council has been called on Tuesday morning before Russia becomes a member so that if Turkey is elected to the Council at Monday's meeting of the Assembly Tewfik Rushdi will take chair; otherwise Argentina will supply the President.—Reuter. W.

COALITION GOVT. FOR AUSTRALIA?

Labour Gains More Seats & Communists Routed

MELBOURNE, Sept. 15.

Epidemic influenza, heavy rain and some apathy are combining to lighten the poll in the Federal elections to fill all 74 seats in the House of Representatives and 18 out of 36 in the Senate.

Early figures indicate that Mr. Scullin, Labour leader and Mr. White, Minister of Customs, have been returned while Mr. Fenton who was the acting Prime Minister in 1930 has been defeated.

Two Labour gains in Victoria seem certain.

GOVT. LOSSES.

Election returns hitherto show some Government losses and Labour gains.

Mr. Lyons interviewed by Reuter said, "It looks as though the Government will be returned in slightly reduced numbers but still overwhelmingly largest party, taking into consideration tremendous swing at last election as result strong endorsement Government."

LABOUR GAINS.

Mr. Latham, Attorney-General, claimed that the results hitherto showed that Lyonsites were almost maintaining the remarkable result of the last election by a definite rejection of nationalisation and socialisation of banking and credit, continuance of sound Government, approval of Lyons' Tariff policy based on the principle of protection to Australian industries and preference for Britain and Empire. Mr. Scullin declared that Labour substantially increased the aggregate vote besides winning some seats.

An outstanding fact is the virtual defeat of the United Australia party, Government's clear majority disappeared. It would appear that Australia may again have Coalition.

LYONS' PARTY IN POWER.

As a result of the election, anti-labour parties have easy majority and Mr. Lyons' United Australia Party remain in power. There is still the possibility that it may have a narrow majority over two labour parties but it is regarded more likely that it may fall short of majority. Consequently Coalition Government may have to be formed with the United Country Party.

COMMUNISTS ROUTED.

Mr. Lang's State Labour Party gained three seats in New South Wales after a bitter fight with Scullin's Federal Labour Party, making the strength of the State Labour Party eight compared with the Federal Labour Party's two in State.

All communist candidates have been defeated though they polled substantially a larger number of votes than in the last election.

RESULT OF ELECTION.

The following is the result of election to the House of Representatives:—

LYONSITES	28
PAGEITES (Country Party)	14
SCULLINITES	16
LANGITES	8
DOUBTFUL	8

All Douglas Credit candidates have been defeated.—Reuter.

GERMANY EXPLAINS HER TRADE POLICY

Guarantee Of Immediate Payment To Foreign Exporters

BERLIN, September 15.

Explaining the trade regulations, the authorities state that they are in no way tantamount to control and say that in principle, they have not touched imports. With a view of guaranteeing the foreign importers' payment for goods, the old system of allotting foreign currencies to German importers is being changed, so that the importers will be informed beforehand, whether the Reichsbank can supply currencies for imports. The new system thus guarantees foreign exporters immediate payment.

TRADE BALANCE UNFAVOURABLE.

August imports amounts to 342-1/2 million marks; exports 334 millions, being respectively 20 million and 12-1/2 million under July figures.

The unfavourable trade balance of 8-1/2 millions contrasts with the favourable balance of 56 millions in August 1933.—Reuter.

MINERS STRIKE AVERTED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.

Belgian coalowners have agreed to withdraw the proposal to cut miners' wages.

Consequently the strike called for Monday, will not occur.

FRENCH BUDGET BALANCED

PARIS, Sept. 15.

Indications of how the French Budget, 1935, will be balanced, given by M. Germain Martin, Finance Minister to-day.

He estimated the receipts at 47,022 million francs; expenditure at 46,984 millions; surplus at 38 million.

The Minister claimed that the result had been obtained without imposing new taxes or demanding further sacrifices from civil servants and ex-servicemen.

The preamble to the Budget Bill declares the Government firmly rejects the idea of devaluation of the Franc. It is just beginning to reap the first fruits of her prudence. Gold is still pouring into the country, which should result in cheaper money, abundant resources for the needs of the Treasury. It expresses the conviction that Europe and the world would soon be convinced that stable currency based on gold constitutes the sole basis of exchanges and will return to normal relations.—Reuter.

U. K. & GERMAN FINANCIAL POLICY

Delegation To Leave For Berlin To-day

RUGBY, Sept. 15.

The United Kingdom delegation to initiate discussions on financial relations between the United Kingdom and Germany as affected by the new German machinery for the control of imports and the allocation of foreign exchange will leave London for Berlin on Monday.

The delegation will consist of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, and Mr. St. Quentin Hill of the Board of Trade and will be joined by Mr. Pinsent, Financial Adviser to the British Ambassador in Berlin.

Meanwhile, the question of the outstanding German trade debts is being discussed to-day at the Bradford Chamber of Commerce by representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, of the Yorkshire woollen industry and of the coal exporting and shipping interests of the northeast coast. The Scottish Exporters' Association will also be represented.

A deputation may shortly proceed to London to renew discussion with the Government of the difficulties experienced by cotton spinners and coal traders. The attitude of the Lancashire cotton spinners in refusing the latest German proposals for settlement has received the approval of the coal and shipping trades.—B. O.

"GEN. JOHNSON MUST RESIGN"

U. S. Textile Strike Committee's Demand

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

With the closing of the mills for the week-end holiday, textile areas are comparatively calm to-day.

National guardsmen had been called out to North Carolina and Georgia following scattered disturbances last night. Everything with North was quiet on surface, but national guard was called out at Maine. The Commander said, the conditions were alarming and considered next week as the critical period.

Following the report of theft of 25 sticks of dynamite from all power plants of water-works, Rhode Island is carefully being guarded.

Who Violated Agreement?

The declaration by General Johnson that the strike is violation of his understanding with the Chairman of the Textile Workers' Union led to the Strike Committee of the Textile Workers demanding the resignation of General Johnson. Mr. Gorman declared that General Johnson himself violated the agreement on June 2 last and demonstrated his utter unfitness to hold public office.

Mr. Woll, the Vice-President of the American Federation of Labour, declared that General Johnson's unwarrantable utterance increased the difficulties of settlement.—Reuter.

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Not Far Removed From Slavery

CONDITION OF SOME B. B. C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the most important departments of the Imperial Government is the Railway Board which rules over 18 trunk lines of India with about 8 lakhs of railway workers. One of the lines is the B.B.&C.I.Rly. This Railway has a shed called the Parel Running Shed at Parel where about 125 employees work. This shed is the smoke-covered dusty, noisy stony tract, one could see on the down side of the Lower Parel station beyond the Sun Mill Road.

The whole shed is under the supervision of a chargeman and a—foreman. Firstly, their duty hours are such that none of them can appreciate anything like rest. They have to work for all the 30 days in the month and all the 365 days of the year. There is nothing like Sunday off to these human beasts. They have no right to bank-holidays and if they need rest at all they could get it from casual leave of about a fortnight allotted them all throughout the year. They are also required to put in overtime, but mind you, without any extra payment and for every two to three hours of extra work they can get at the most an hour or two off the succeeding day which is started at very odd and inconvenient hours.

All the railway workers are entitled to quarters, and if not quarters, to house allowance. But these workers are all huddled on the Caddell Road where for 100 tenements there are only two privies—privies without doors and privies without any water flushing. The general health of the residents is gravely imperilled. These workers are not allowed any housing allowance. Just hear an old worker complaining that he receives Rs. 20 as his pay of which he has to pay Rs. 10 only as house-rent. How can a family of four or 5 live in Bombay on the remaining Rs. 10? Yet the same man toils for all the 365 days and if he is late by a minute on duty he is sent back by the chargeman with the penalty of the whole day cut off the service.

The men are entitled to promotion by gradual stages but this department is proverbially known for non-payment of any increament whatsoever for years past and if a fitter cooly puts in about 10 to 12 years' service in one department and is due for promotion he is quietly shifted to another where he begins anew from the lowest rung of the ladder with all his 10 previous years clean wiped off the slate of his life.

The minimum a decent householder in Bombay needs to live his life honourably is Rs. 40 calculating roughly even according to the statistics of the Government of Bombay. Yet men are yoked to their work for Rs. 20 and are terminated before 30. The older a worker grows and the weaker he becomes, the more floating are his uncertain chances of life till at last his bones are carried away by death.

Such are but a few of the prevailing conditions of virtual slavery under which our workers live and have to toil and that is seen by every passenger whose train passes along the Lower Parel station almost every ten minutes of the day. If the Railway Board is regardless of the interests of these real producers of the wealth of the Government, if the B. B. Agent is blind to the actualities of the event happening within the distance of his very nose, whose duty shall it be to redeem the workers of this disgraceful situation? The Union, once hundred per cent strong, shall rouse the Agent who should bestir himself to action ere that. Will he one day visit the Lower Parel Running Shed? Will he visit one day the Caddell Road privies? Will he one day hear the Union? No one likes strikes but he is forcing the men to that unhappy and disastrous pitch.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

What Is Wrong With Indian Vegetarianism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I agree with Vivekananda that vegetarian food consisting of rice and vegetables, on which "dyspeptic Babujis" live is 'not' capable of sustaining health and strength; but I do not agree that proper substitute for meat and fish has yet to be discovered and, on that account, meat and fish should be used to sustain health and strength. No doubt, Hindu vegetarians have been groping in the dark; they have been using milk and dairy products, fruits and nuts, wheat and tubers, but they have not been using them in proper proportion and form, nor cooking them properly. Instead of sipping milk sweetened with sugar, they have been buying sweet-meats, not unfrequently polluted by filthy hands, occasionally stale, and occasionally poisoned by germs of disease, carried by flies sitting over it. Moreover, there is little chance of milk being sipped in excess, while there is a great chance of sweets being eaten in excess; and colic from eating too much of sweets is a common occurrence; and in many cases, a craving for sweets supervenes eating sweets, similar to craving for alcohol amongst alcoholics. Friends assembled to pay a visit to a glutton confined to bed, after eating too much of sweets, advised him, one after another, to abstain from eating sweets. He took no notice of their advice, and did not open his eyes; whereupon, a wiseacre observed,—"See how weak he has become owing to nourishment having been stopped; just give him some sweets to eat, so that he may get strength." The glutton opened his eyes, sprang up, and said to the previous advisers,—"Do you hear what a wise man has said, or are you deaf? Give me some sweets to eat, that I may get strength."

"Dyspeptic Babaji's eat too much of rice and vegetables, dyspeptic sweets-eaters eat too much of sweets, dyspeptic basudi-eaters eat too much of basudi, much of strong tea, dyspeptic 'pan-sopari' chewers chew too much 'pan-sopari,' dyspeptic tobacco-eaters eat too much of tobacco and dyspeptic smokers smoke too much. In short, over-indulgence in eating, drinking and smoking is the curse of Hindu vegetarianism; and alcoholism is super—added in the case of an increasing number of social reformers. One of them informed me about the reform introduced by his cosmopolitan flat. I asked him what cosmopolitan work it was doing. He promptly replied,—"We meet together and we 'drink together,' without 'any' distinction of caste, creed or colour." A new cosmopolitan club is in embryo; after it is formed, I may hear from a new Hindu reformer,—"We meet together and we drink, smoke and eat together mutton, beef and pork, without any distinction of caste, creed or colour." In short, over-indulgence has been and continues to be the curse of Hindu Vegetarianism. The "substitute" that has not been discovered, as yet, is self-control or moderation.

The proper substitute for meat-eating has been discovered by English vegetarians. It consists in proper use of milk and eggs, super-added to vegetarian diet of wheaten bread, fruits and nuts, and green vegetables in sufficient quantities to move the bowels gently, and not excessive quantities to cause diarrhoea and increase the number of "dyspeptic Babaji's." The addition of a free supply of meat and fiesh would make matters worse.— Yours, etc.

J. K. DAJI, L.M. & S.

Hill Road, Bandra.

"Farce Of Local Self-Government"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The facile way in which the drastic powers vested in the Government under section 178 & 179 of the D. M. Act, are invoked by the mighty District official, the omnicient man on the spot and the scant ceremony with which any Municipality which dares to have an opinion of its own and fails to show an unquestioning submission to the view of the district official is brushed out of the way, is amply shown by the recent history of the Municipalities of Kumta and Gokarn.

The facts about the latter are briefly these:—Gokarn is a periodic Municipal district, with a Municipality functioning for a period of eight months in the year from the 1st October to the 31st May. This has 7 nominated councillors with the Assistant Collector as its ex-officio President.

Early in March 1933, Government directed the employment of additional Police in 62 villages of Kumta and Ankola Talukas and ordered their estimated cost of Rs. 37,512 to be defrayed by a rate assessed on all lands and houses in the said villages to be recovered from the owners thereof and by a tax imposed on all inhabitants of the said villages who are tenants of such lands or houses. The Collector of Kanara, apportioning this cost between the several villages, intimated to the Gokarn Municipality in October 1933 that Rs. 4,100 should be recovered by the Municipality from the owners and tenants of lands and houses within the municipal district and paid into the Government treasury.

Thereupon, certain correspondence ensued, in which the Municipality, though wholly consisting of officials and nominated councillors, very properly and reasonably represented that the tax being extremely odious to the people, could, instead of being shelved on a non-official body like the Municipality, be recovered promptly as in other villages through Government agencies and that the apportionment was also excessive. The result was a communication from the Collector that the collection of the punitive tax was under section 26 of the District Police Act an obligatory duty of the Municipality and that "the Municipality should be warned that failure to perform this duty will render them liable to penal action under sec. 179 D.M. Act on the ground of incompetence."

Immediately thereafter on 18/12/1933, the Municipality unanimously resolved that in view of the general economic depression, poverty of the people and poor crops and as per a monster petition of the residents, the Municipality should pay the tax from its general income and that the Government be requested to allow the Municipality to pay the amount by 4 annual instalments. This request was turned down by the Collector on 24/1/1934.

The Municipality had, therefore, no other course but to resolve to undertake the collection work and in order to prepare the demand register the necessary statistics relating to lands within the Municipal area were called from the Mamlatdar and on receiving the same on 28/3/34, a new hand was employed to prepare the register. The register was duly prepared and the work of collection was proceeding from about the middle of June, though the Municipality ceased to function since 1/6/1934 and no man was coming forward to take up the work of collection even on a commission basis of 3 per cent. of the collected amount.

The Commissioner S.D., without calling for any say of the Municipality, addressed to Government on 16/7/1934 a letter, some illuminating extracts from which are given below:—

"No attempt has been made by the Municipality even to prepare the assessment list upto the present date. It is reported that the Vice-President has resorted to every possible means of delaying collections, he being one of those who will have the most to pay.

"In view of the dilatory tactics adopted by the Municipality and of the liability of some of its members for a substantial portion of the amount to be levied, the Collector anticipates that the collection work may be delayed for an unnecessarily long period and suggests that pressure should be brought to bear on the Municipality, under sec. 178 (1) of the D. M. Act to finish the collection work by a prescribed date. I agree with his suggestion etc."

The Vice-President is one of the biggest Khatedars in the Kanara district and hence the charge that he is designedly delaying collections because of his having to pay Rs. 91/8/1 can come only from the all-knowing demigods of the I.C.S. It may be noted that he has paid even larger amounts than this as punitive and Bahadur Khan tax before.

The tax, if there is default of the Municipality in collection, could be recovered by the Collector under sec. 26 of the District Police Act, and the amount in respect of the Municipal district, might, as in other villages, have been realised by this time; but that does not seem to suit the Commissioner's and Collector's purpose and they want to coerce the Municipality under section 178 of the D. M. Act into finishing the work of collection within three months.+Yours, etc.,

KANARITE.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A certain 'K' from Poona has of all persons, it appears, been much 'amazed' to your leaderette under the caption 'the Farce of Local Self-Government' of 29-8-1934, and has rushed to enlighten you by his 'illuminating facts' published in the issue of 1-9-1934. It is a pity that this 'K' from Poona should have chosen to remain behind the obscurity of an alphabetical letter as otherwise the readers would have been enabled to judge with what authority this man—or is he a boy?—from Poona speaks on behalf of Kumta of its unlighted streets and neglected health, etc.

The people of Kumta know what return they have received

(Continued on page 9).

Ganpati is here represented by a Bombay clay-modeller in the likeness of Shivaji the founder of the Marathi Empire, with his lieutenant Tanaji bowing to his feet.

Mr. H. R. Dhanda is a graduate, who has been awarded a scholarship by the Punjab Government to proceed to Europe for training in Weaving and Spinning.

PUNJAB SUPPORTS RAJEN BABU

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

To-night's meeting of the newly constituted Punjab Provincial Congress Committee nominated Babu Rajendra Prasad for presidentship of the ensuing Congress Session at Bombay. There was a keen contest for Presidentship of the Provincial Committee, Dr. Satyapal defeating Dr. Gopichand by one vote. Mr. Kedarnath Sehgal was elected General Secretary.

RED SHIRT LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

The Committee congratulated Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib on their release and endorsed the All-India Working Committee's resolution regarding the White Paper and the Communal Award. Another resolution supported the candidature for the Assembly of Diwan Chamanlal, Lala Shamlal and Lala Dunichand of Ambala whose names were recommended to the Parliamentary Board as the Punjab nominees.

AN OMISSION.

In this connection the Parliamentary Board's omission of Lala Dunichand's name from the recently published list and description of Jullunder constituency as "under consideration" have led to considerable speculation. Lala Dunichand interviewed by the Associated Press said that there appeared to be some misunderstanding regarding the nomination of the Congress candidate for Jullunder and added:

NO ROOM FOR OPPONENTS.

"While in the interest of the Congress I should be prepared to do anything I am commanded by the Congress to do, I shall under no circumstances give up the responsibility I once shouldered and shall oppose any self-constituted candidate or candidates that have already come forward or may come forward in future. I hope that the doubt raised by the publication of the list will be removed in a few days." In view of Lala Dunichand's statement Congressmen are keenly watching the Parliamentary Board's Jullunder nomination.—A. P.

LANSBURY'S HOPES!

When Politicals Will Be Released

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Pulin Seal, the well-known Bengali Journalist in London has sent to the "United Press" the following report of an interview he had with Mr. George Lansbury on the question of release of the political prisoners in India:—

"I hope very much," said Mr. Lansbury, "that the Viceroy and those in authority in India will signalise the ensuing Assembly elections by a great gesture of friendliness and co-operation by the immediate release of all political prisoners not guilty of proved violence."

"I am thinking specially of those like Mr. Sarat Bose who, I understand, stands for the Assembly elections and who never has been brought up for trial. Their position merits immediate action by the Viceroy."—United Press.

NEED FOR A MASS PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 1.)

a protest statement for against arbitrary action of the President.

Mr. Divekar's resolution sought to reaffirm Congress position in regard to States Peoples' grievances as taken up so far but sought to be reversed against them by Gandhiji. His resolution was closely worded after the text of the States People's' Conference resolution in this behalf. The socialists clearly stated by their amendment that the fight of independence for the whole of India had to be carried on everywhere and the Congress could not discriminate in favour of the provinces, particularly because the princes by reason of their social role were opponents of complete independence.

The Socialist also participated in the discussion on the resolution which recommended help to Kanara and Gujarat peasants. They insisted that since the interests of peasants in Karnatak, Gujarat and Maharashtra were identical, the peasants from everywhere should pay their mite to testify to their class solidarity. Mere charitable collections from the city-dwellers or philanthrophists was not enough.

VOTE AGAINST PACT.

The Congress Socialists voted with those who attacked the pact between Congressmen and Democratic Swarajists because they interpreted that as a step towards winding up the differences between the Rightists in the Congress and blocking the newly rising Socialists. They characterised the present Congress policy as opportunist and its politics as that of surrender to Government. Princes and Muslim Communalists. An amendment moved by Dr. Antrolikar and seconded by Mr. Khadilkar asking the Socialists to remain neutral on the pact was voted out.

The speakers on behalf of Congress Socialists were Messrs. S. M. Joshi, N. G. Gore, R. K. Khadilkar, A. S. Patwardhan and G. D. Khare.

FRENCH St. LEGER

Brantome Retains Unbeaten Record

(Special Cable.)

LONGCHAMP, Sept. 16.

The eFrench St. Leger run today resulted as follows:—

Baron Edouard de Rothschilds Brantome ..... first
Wideners Astronomer ... second
Henri Ternyncks Maravedis ..... third
Leon Volterras Admiral Drake, ridden by Steve Donoghue ..... fourth

Ten ran; won by two lengths; two and half lengths separated second and third.

Brantome retained its unbeaten record.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued From Page 6).

road metal". The defendants were Earl Howe, the Hon. Brian Lewis, Captain G. E. T. Eyston and Mr. E. S. Shrapnell Smith. The series of "trials" which were held in aid of the King Edward Hospital Fund for London, included (1) "Spoiling Sport", (Defendants—Lord Burghley, Mr. H. M. Abrahams and others Judge, Mr. Walter Monkton, K.C.); (2) "Holding a Distorting Mirror up to Nature" (Defendants—Miss T. Bankhead, Miss Jane Carr, Miss Constance Cummings, representing, the Cinema). Prosecutor, Mr. Philip Guedella; (3) "Being Valets to Heroes" (Defendants—Hon. Harold Nicholson, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, M.P. (biographers). Prosecutor, Professor Ernest Barker; Judge—Mr. H. H. Joy, K.C.); (4) "Having their ears too close to the ground", (Defendants—Lady Astor, M.P., Mr. James Maxton, M.P. (Politicians); Prosecutor, Sir William Beveridge, Judge—Mr. Theobald Mathew). At another trial, actresses were prosecuted, among the defendants beng Dame Sybil Thorndike and Miss Peggy Ashcroft. The prices of tickets ranged from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

There is no reason why similar mock trials cannot be held in a city like Bombay, teeming with professional and business men. A few leading lawyers may be "put up" on the charge of "adding to the burden on the Tax payer by increasing case law"; and some others for "attempting to murder judicial time." A few eminent doctors may be charged with "causing a disturbance in the law of Karma," and some mill agents may be called upon to answer the charge of "passing themselves off as Mill-owners"!

Claims against Hospital Authorities.

In Vancover General Hospital v. Mc Daniel, decided by the Privy Council on July 27 last, the facts were that an infant contracted personal disfigurement through the alleged negligence of the Hospital Authorities while she was a patient suffering from diphtheria in their infectious diseases hospital. It appeared that while she was a patient there, small-pox cases were admitted and placed in rooms adjoining her room, and that later, on request of her mother, she was removed to another floor. After discharge, on being cured of diphtheria, and within the incubation period for small-pox, she developed that disease. It was assumed that this was contracted in the hospitals, and whilst she was being attended by nurses assigned generally, without discrimination, to the patients on the same floor, including the small-pox cases. The evidence showed that the hospital authorities had acted in accordance with general and approved practice. Under the circumstances, it was held by the Court that the latter were not liable.

It is a well established principle that the legal obligation of an authority carrying on a hospital extends only to the provision of reasonably skilled and competent medical attendance for the patients and that there is no absolute undertaking on their part that no patient shall be discharged uncured or while still in a condition which may cause infection or result in further disease. This is, of course, apart from negligence on the part of the medical staff owing to which a patient has been prematurely discharged.

6 MILLION .. CLAIM

Quarrel Between Mellon And U. S. Treasury Renewed

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The quarrel between the Treasury and Andrew Mellon has been renewed in the week-end. The Government have filed before the Tax Appeal Board claims against Mr. Mellon amounting to over six million dollars.

LABOUR LEADERS PLEAD NOT GUI

CALCUTTA, Sept.

Charges of criminal in[ti]tion and attempt to cause were framed to-day against nen Sen, Niharendu Dutta jumdar and 16 other Labour ers by the Chief Presidency gistrate.

The prosecution alleged tha a public meeting held in the bert Hall on July 14 by the A Gandhi League, Ranen Sen po ing to a group of policemen s —"I will shoot the police" N rendu Majumdar also stepped ward and remarked "Ranen had properly said what he said." He further assume threatening attitude and o lifted up chairs as if they in ed to hurl them at the police

All the accused pleaded guilty. The case was adjou —A. P.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RELATI

RUGBY, Sept

The Foreign Office ann that it has been agreed b His Majesty's Government United Kingdom and the man Government that t gation headed by Sir Leith Ross, Chief Econo viser to His Majesty's Go shall proceed immediately lin to initiate discussions on the commercial and financial relations of the two countries as affected by the new German machinery for the control of imports and the allocation of foreign exchange.—Reuter.

PARTIES IN CONTEST

MELBOURNE, Sept. 16.

The United Australia party is leading the first preferences in the Senate elections in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania; Federal Labour is ahead in Victoria, and Queensland, while the United-Australia and Country Parties are sharing the honours in Western Australia.—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARINA IN ENGLAND

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Large crowds heartily welcomed Princess Marina when she arrived from Paris this afternoon accompanied by her parents.

Prince George, who arrived from Balmoral this morning was present on the platform. The Royal party will leve at 7-30 p.m. night train for Balmoral and will stay with Their Majesties.

Behar Nominates Rajen Babu

PATNA, Sept.

The newly constituted Provincial Congress met yesterday and con session till this afterno solution was passed recommending Babu Prasad for president forthcoming Congr Another resolution with few dissentie confidence in Maha programme and le expressing the h dhiji would cont them. A numbe tions were pas bearers of members of elected.—A.P.

The Divis Metre Gaug Railway, Ma

With refe of yesterday the Tangi to-day train minated at M minated at is impossible serious. 205 giya to-night nated at Maju morrow morni run through to —A.P.

Readers' Views

(Continued from page 8).

for the money they pay to the Municipality under the able and democratic control of their civic affairs by the band of young men during the last three years. The increased expenditure on public health, road-watering, street-lighting, construction of new roads and excavation of public wells, etc. has all been looked upon by the public here as indication of a new and healthy spirit informing the administration of Municipal funds. The charges that this necessary expenditure should be dubbed as extravagant and as having undermined the stability of the Municipality or that street-lighting and public health have been neglected can come only from the 'K' of Poona, and do not appear even in the list of charges made by the Collector in his case for supersession of the Municipality.

The main grouse of 'K' against the last municipal administration seems to be that grants to the local high school were withheld by the Municipality, notwithstanding the Collector's orders to pay out the same. 'K' seems to begrudge your calling the party in power as less subservient. If by quoting this instance of school grants withheld, heedless of the Collector's orders. 'K' wants to expose the abject subservience of the board, is welcome to it.

The facts about the school grants are these:—

There was and there is general dissatisfaction about the way the school funds are being administered. But the Municipality which was previously under the control of a coterie which also run the school, began to vote grants out of municipal funds to the school. When, however this coterie lost its grip over the municipality and the new element in the Municipality began to assert three years back, the Municipality very properly stipulated to the school authorities that the grants would be voted as before on the school accounts of the previous two years being allowed to be inspected by three nominees of the Municipality. The inspection was refused and the grants had, therefore, to be withheld. There has been since a complaint of criminal misappropriation against the school authorities and the matter is "sub judice."

As regards 'K's' charge of disenfranchising the President's reply to the same charge made by the Collector is sufficient indication of the true position of the Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

DASA RAMA SHANBHAG,
HEGDEKAR.

Kumta,
Sept. 10.

"Indian Students In Germany"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to two articles contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th and 14th July by Mr. M. S. Khanna in which he has made certain allegations against the "Deutsche Akademie" of Munich and its methods of granting scholarships to Indian students. As one intimately connected with the Akademie since 1929 I feel it my duty to explain certain points to clear the misconception about the Akademie, a false picture of which has been presented to the Indian public

It may be true that in present-day Germany much propaganda is done against India and we certainly do resent it. We are not pro-Nazis and no Indian can be. But it will be unfair to say that the Deutsche Akademie is a Government institution, backed by the State and supplied with funds by the German Government. The Akademie is absolutely a private organisation and independent of the Government. Its funds are raised by private subscriptions a considerable portion of which even comes from foreign countries.

Mr. Khanna has said that many students have "obtained scholarships by deliberate graft and other methods of corruption" and have "succumbed to the temptation of money offered to them by way of scholarships." Nothing is more untrue than this. The Deutsche Akademie offers scholarships to students of all nationalities and no country ever complained of unfair discrimination in its selection. On the Selection Board are members who are mostly eminent university professors known for their wide international outlook. There are even some foreigners on the Committee. That the Government has no hand in the matter of selection can be understood from the fact that there are even "Jews and non-Christians" on the Committee.

It is perhaps true that some undesirable Indian students received benefits but that was solely due to the fact that adequate informations were not received by the Akademie about the status of institutions from where such candidates came. And whenever it was detected that the candidate was unworthy the scholarship was immediately withdrawn. If anybody is at fault in this affair it is we who have no organisation here to which the Akademie can look on with confidence for informations.

We all appreciate Mr. Khanna's attempt to maintain the solidarity among the Indian students and as one of the founders of the Federation I am grateful to him. It will be extremely unhappy if the unity among the ranks of the Indian students were really undermined as Mr. Khanna asserted. But in his statements there is an insinuation as if the Akademie was instrumental in bringing about this cleavage. But the Akademie is a non-political organisation pledged not to make any propaganda. It moreover demands of every Indian student the assurance that as a stipendiary he will completely refrain from all political activities.

I know Mr. Khanna personally and am surprised to see that he could make such a statement to the press. After all, quite a few Indian students have received substantial help from the Akademie and were thus given a better training which they ought to utilize for the benefit of their country. It will be unjust to implicate it with the politics of Germany for which we all have little sympathy now.—Yours, etc.,

GIRIN MUKHERJI,
Obstetrician & Gynaecologist.
128 B, Dhurrumtolah Street,
Calcutta, Sept. 12.

Bombay-Madras University Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 3rd September, under the heading—"Universities' controversy set at rest," it had been announced that in the recent Academic Council meeting of the Madras University, the members of the said Council unanimously agreed with the Vice-Chancellor to remove the ban they had hitherto placed upon the Bombay University and arrived at the decision that they recognise the Bombay University without any restrictions whatsoever. This decision of the Madras University has come as a very great consolation to many a sore-hearted student who was the victim of this unfortunate contest between these two universities.

It may be recalled that on account of certain disagreement on the part of these universities, they refused to recognise each other, and the contest was in full swing for the last one year, there-by subjecting numerous students of both the universities to quite unnecessary difficulties and loss. It was quite unfortunate that these two sister universities, the most prominent two among all the universities of India, had to quarrel, as the consequence of which numerous students were subjected to many difficulties and loss, which could easily be avoided, had these universities made an attempt to arrive at some compromise as soon as the contest began.

However the news that the Madras University lifting the ban, has recognised the Bombay University without any restrictions what-so-ever, has caused great relief to the suffering student folk. It is needless, therefore, to say that we are very grateful to the authorities of the Madras University for having favourably considered the grievance of the students in earnest and redressing it without further delay. But still we regret very much to learn that the matter has not ended here. I learn from the Registrar of the Bombay University that they have not yet lifted the ban —placed upon the Madras University. That many aspiring students have suffered very much as the result of this unfortunate dispute is much better known to the heads of the University than to people outside; and it is only they (the heads of the University) who can now come to the aid of the suffering innocent students, by lifting the ban as soon as possible. To come and offer its ready hand to the aspiring students from the Madras University, the Bombay University has now a very clear path, all the obstacles having been removed by the Madras University. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Academic Council, to lift the ban they have placed upon the Madras University as soon as possible, at any rate before the end of October when the second session of the academic year begins, so that students who are waiting for admission since last October can at least now join any of the colleges they desire without further waste of time.

It is a known fact that the Bombay University offers many facilities for the spread of education in various directions and we do hope that it will not place any obstacle in the path of aspiring students from the Madras University, who are so anxious to become its students. I hope the authorities concerned will be surely kind enough to redress at their earliest convenience this grievance of the innocent students and enable them to join any of the colleges they desire in the month of November, when the second session of the colleges commences.—Yours, etc.

P. U. APANA.

New B. P. C. C. Meets

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT

Keen Contest For Council Seats: Representatives To A.I.C.C.

The elections of the Office Bearers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and of members from Bombay to the All-Indian Congress Committee, were held on Sunday evening at the Congress House, when the first meeting of the general body of the newly elected members of the B.P.C.C. was held.

Congress President

The Committee unanimously recommended the name of Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Presidentship of the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, was unanimously re-elected President of the B.P.C.C.

Messrs. S. K. Patil and Ganapatishanker Desai were elected as the General Secretaries, while Mr. I. S. Patel, was elected as the Treasurer of the Committee.

Representatives To A. I. C. C.

The following seven were elected to the All-India Congress Committtee: Messrs. K. F. Nariman; S. K. Patil; S. A. Brelvi; K. M. Munshi; Abid Ali Jafferbhoy; Yusuf Meherally; and Jinabhai Joshi.

The meeting which lasted for neary two and half hours was uneventful.

Election Disputes

At the outset there was a motion for adjournment of the House till the election-dispute-reports were settled. The motion was lost. The Socialists and two others voted for the motion, while the rest voted against.

Contest For Council

The Socialists, though they did not put up candidates for the election of office-bearers, keenly fought for every seat on the Council of the B.P.C.C. Though they could not secure any of the seven seats allotted to the Wards for the eight general seats four prominent Socialists were returned.

The members of the Estate and Finance; Constitution and Labour Sub-Committees were also elected.

Immediately after Mr. K. F. Nariman, the outgoing President, declared that the deliberations of the House had commenced Mr. Munshi Mohemad Ali moved for the adjournment of the House till such date as the publication of the reports of the Fact Finding Officers on the recent election disputes. The motion was put to vote and only fourteen members including, all the Socialists voted for the motion, while the rest voted against it.

NARIMAN RE-ELECTED

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, then moved that Mr. K. F. Nariman, the out-going President be re-elected for the ensuing year. The motion was unanimously passed.

Mr. Nagindas Master was also re-elected unanimously as vice-President.

Mrs. Naidu then proposed that Messrs. S. K. Patil and Ganapatishanker Desai be elected as General Secretaries.

Mr. Gunvant Kapadia proposed the name of Mr. Manibhai Desai as one of the secretaries.

After the ballot, the following result was declared:

Mr. S. K. Patil	51
Mr. G. S. Desai	40
Mr. M. Desai	32

The first two were declared elected.

Mr. S. K. Patil proposed Mr. I. S. Patel as the treasurer of the B.P.C.C. for the ensuing year and he was unanimously elected as Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, whose name was also proposed, withdrew his candidature.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

At this stage Mr. Mirza Munshi moved for the adjournment of the House "sine die."

After consulting the Constitution the President ruled the motion as out of order.

Then, one by one the names of candidates to the Council from the seven wards of the city were proposed. The official names were proposed by Mr. S. K. Patil while one Socialist for each ward was proposed by the Socialists.

KEEN CONTEST

Though the official nominee was returned from each of the Wards there was very keen contest in the C and D ward elections. At the election of the members from these two wards, poll was demanded and at a time it was feared by the official group that Mr. Meherally (Socialist) would defeat Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The following are the results of the election of the seven representatives for the Wards:

'A' WARD

Gulabdas Broker, (elected).
Y. G. Korkore, (withdrawn).

'B' WARD

Mrs. Urmila Mehta (Socialist)
Miss Sana Somji (elected).

'C' WARD

Mr. K. M. Munshi, (elected) 38 votes.
Mr. Y. J. Meherally (Socialist) 32 votes.

'D' WARD

Mrs. Perin Captain, (elected)
Mr. M R Masani (Socialist)

'E' WARD

Mr. Achreker, (elected)
Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan (Socialist)

'F' WARD

Mr. Mahadeswar (elected)
Mr. K S Venkateswaran (Socialist)

'G' WARD

Mrs. Shantabai Vyangsarkar (elected)
Mr. Kantilal Shah (Socialist)

SOCIALISTS GAIN

Twenty-six names were proposed for the eight general seats on the B.P.C.C. and there was keen contest. The Socialists gained as many as four out of the eight seats. After the poll was taken the following was the result:—

Mrs. Hansa Mehta,
Mrs. Yusuf Meherally,
Mr. P. R. Lele,
Mr. M. R. Masani,
Mr. D. S. Babreker,
Dr. Bhasker Patel.
Mrs. Urmila Mehta and
Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas.

A I C C MEMBERS

While the ballot papers for Council election were being counted Mr. K F Nariman brokt the seal of the A I C C election result papers and declared the following as elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—

Mr. K F Nariman
Mr. S K Patil,
Mr. S A Brelvi.
Mr. K M Munshi,
Mr. Abidali Jaffefbhai
Mr. Yusuf Meherally (Socialist)
Mr. J nabhai Joshi.

Out of those that stood for election Messrs Nagindas Master and I S Patel withdrew in favour of Mr. S A Brelvi. Messrs. S K Pupala and Purushottam Tricumdas also withdrew on Sunday morning As the election was by single transferable vote Messrs Deorukhker ,Balubhai Desai and M R Masani were eliminated.

SUB-COMMITTEES

After the above results were declared Mr. Patil, proposed that members of only two Sub-Committes i e Estate and Finance, and Constitution should be elected at present and the election of members on the Sub-Committees should be postponed.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas said that election for all the Sub-Committees should be held immediately and not after the Congress sessions as proposed by Mr. Patil.

It was later agreed that members to only three Sub-Committees should be elected immediately while the rest could be elected at the next meeting of the B P C C

At the suggestion of one of the members, it was resolved to have 25 members on the Labour Sub-Committee.

The following are the results of the Sub-Committee elections:—

ESTATE AND FINANCE.

Mrs. Perin Captain; Dr. Bhasker Patel Messrs. Ramdas Pratap; R. Choksey; Ali Bahadur Khan; K. K. Shah; Daglu Palse; Mirza Munshi Mahomedali; Kareker and Harilal Mahimtura (Secretary).

CONSTITUTION.

Messrs. Nagindas Master (Chairman); P. R. Lele (Secretary); K. M. Munshi; D. S. Babrekar; M. R. Masani; Niranjan Sharma; Purushottam Tricumdas and Mirza Munshi Mahomedali.

LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Purushottam Trricumdas; Pinto; Venkateshiyer; Ali Bahadur Khan Mrs. Urmila Mehta; Messrs. Nagindas Master; Kondaye; Acharekar; Karekar; Nakhva; Jamnadas Dwarkadas; G. Todankar; A. V. Choudry; Hatim; Y. G. Patil; Mahadeshwar; Taralkar; Niranjan Sharma; Narvane; Kshiprasad; M. R. Masani; K. D. Merchant and Bilali.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, then moved that Babu Rajendra Prasad's name should be recommended for the Presidentship of the Bombay Congress.

Mr. Mirza Munshi Mahomedali proposed the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. But he later withdraw in view of the "Frontier Gandhi's" refusal to accept the Presidentship and it was unanimously decided to recommend Babu Rajendra Prasad's name for the presidentship.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

Mr. S. K. Patil announced that the next item on the agenda was the recommendations of resolutions to the Bombay Congress on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Patil said that he had received several resolutions and suggestd the appointment of a Sub-Committee to go through all the resolutions and report to the B.P.C.C. when it met next. It was decided to invite suggestions and resolutions which should reach the Sub-Committee within a week's time. The following three wer appointed on the Sub-Committee:—Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas, S. K. Patil and Nagindas Master.

Mr. R. C. Mehta was unanimously appointed as the Auditor for the ensuing year and the House adjourned.

TACKLING TERRORIST PROBLEM

Recommendation Of Bengal Conference

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16

There was again a large gathering at the resumed sitting of the Anti-Terrorist Conference Sir Edwrd Benthall Mr. C. C. Miller and two other Europeans were present to-day. The Conference made an offer of full co-operation with Government for the eradication of terrorism. The conference gave its approval to the memorandum which has been prepared out to check terrorism and appointed a Committee to give effect to the proposal. The memorandum stressed the need for systematic publicity and propaganda on a wide scale to remove the unhealthy at mosphere and establish a healthy contact between Government and the people. It emphasised that unemployment helped to widen the field of recruitmnt to the terrorist cause and suggested to the Government that recruitment to all services excepting all-India services should henceforth be limited to persons domiciled in Bengal. It also urged European businessmen to take more bengalis for service in their firms. Lastly, all political organisations in Bengal, including the Congres. were urged to take up the problem

Mr. C C Miller who was requested by the Conference to speak said that European firms in Bengal were not slow in taking Bengali youths in their firms though they were hampered at present by trade depression.

Among those who took part in the proceedings were Messrs. Hirendranath Datta, Santoshkumar Basu T C Goswami C C Biswas A H Guznavi. Nawab Musharaf Hossein and the Maharaja of Cossimbazar.—A. P.

Baroda.—The Baroda Sahitya Sabha will hold Rasotsava celebrations from September 20 to September 23, when there will be an interesting programme of singing and elocution competitions.—United Press.

Dangers Of Sedition Bill

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

Lord Parmoor, who is one of the most unsparing critics of the Sedition Bill is not satisfied that it has been purged of all its objectionable features. He recognises that a few of the defects have been removed, but 'a basic objection,' he writes in a letter published in 'The Manchester Guardian,' 'remains unaltered.' In answer to the objection that the measure gives room for unfair proceedings to be commenced against political opponents, the Attorney-General has said that intention to aid or abet the commission of an act of seduction was an essential element to constitute an offence under the law. But asks Lord Parmoor, this intention to seduce in a matter of fact, the decision of which rests with magistrates "who, in many cases, will not be trained lawyers and who will be invited to give their decision under the inspiration of some special counsel appearing on behalf of the Public Prosecutor." If, further, as the Secretary to the Council for Civil Liberties points out in a comunication published in our contemporary in law a man's intentions, as lawyers say, should be inferred from the natural and probable consequences of his own act, an accused's denial that he had no intention to seduce would not avail him because "the probable consequences of pacifist agitation are not in dispute." There is, therefore, an ever-present danger of unfair convictions when the measure is enforced against those whose conscientious objections against war compel them to carry on an intensive agitation in favour of their principles.—"Hindu."

Congress Swadeshi Exhibition

Arrangements for making the All-India Khaddar Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar to be held along with the Congress session in this city are being pushed forward, we are glad to note with energy and enthusiasm. The Exhibition and Bazar committee announce that the inaugural ceremony will be held on October 21. The Khaddar Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar will be held, therefore, a few days before the commencement of the Congress session. This is a good arrangement, because a number of visitors will be attracted earlier to Bomby and will have time enough to devote themselves to the study of what India has so far achieved in the creation of small-scale industries. The Exhibition and Bazar will be kept open until November 1. After the excitement of the Congress session, we hope there will be a number of people, acutely conscious of the urgency of giving a stimulus to the most important item in the constructive programme of the Congress, interested in the evolution of a scheme of work which will provide employment to millions and millions of our countrymen. Khaddar the premier cottage industry in the country, can be said to have established itself in some parts of the country, not only as a subsidiary occupation but as a source of livlihood to those whom the earning of even two annas a day saves from starvation.—"Svadeshi."

Sabre-Rattling

Sir Philip is reported to have read his speech from manuscript. It cannot be said, therefore, that he lost his head in the warmth of the debate. It was, we may therefore take it, a cool and calculated speech which was conceived with the deliberate object of insulting the members of the Opposition and through them the Legislature itself. It was even worse. The sabre-rattling in it was a challenge, at once impudent and provoking, to Indian public opinion that had expressed itself unmistakably against the clauses providing for racial discrimination in the Army Bill. It was also conceived to bring home to the Indians that they had been conquered by the sword and that their subjection would be maintained by the sword. While deprecating inferiority complex in the Opposition, Sir Philip indulged in expressions in every fibre of which there was racial arrogance of the most blatant character.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL NEWS

The Maharaja of Travancore accompanied by his mother, brother, sister and her consort, and party arrived in Madras last night and left immediately by the Calcutta Mail for Calcutta.

The Maharaja and party will stay in Calcutta about a week before returning to Trivandrum.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who has been to Nagpur returned to Madras last evening and left for Calcutta with the Maharaja and party.

Baroda.—A cricket fixture at Rander near Surat between Rander Islam Gymkhana and All-Baroda Eleven resulted in the latter's victory by 23 runs.—United Press.

Britain's Lost Opportunities In India

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
(By Air Mail).

Friends of India are now carefully considering why strong united front movement among British working class organisations cannot be started for carrying on as successful a campaign for India's freedom as has been done in the matter of the released German prisoners and to protest against war and opposition to Fascism in Great Britain.

This reminds me of the speech delivered by our compatriot, Shapoorji Saklatwala, at the Conway Hall, on Thursday night under the chairmanship of Mr. Ivor Montagu. Mr. Saklatvala asserted that economically England was not an island. Hers was an Empire built up on the wealth of India. "If you had no India behind you," he told his English listeners, "your income would have been five shillings a week derived from a fishing pond." This was his rejoinder to the statement made by Mr. Butler, the India Secretary, to Mr. Bridgeman of the League Against Imperialism, who had invited the attention of the India Office to the fact that England derived great financial benefit from India. Mr. Butler had informed Mr. Bridgeman that England was never financially benefitted by India and Indian revenue was never used for the benefit of Great Britain.

MR. KAMALANI DID NOT FAST.

I find that conflicting reports have appeared in the Indian newspapers that Mr. Atma Kamalani, the indefatigable secretary of the Friends of India organisation in this country. As far as I can ascertain, I may inform your readers that Mr. Kamlanai's present illness has not been caused as a result of a fast lasting over ninety days. In fact, Mr. Kamalanai, I have it on the authority of a friend, who is intimately associated with Mr. Kamalani in his political activities, that during the last six to eight months, Mr. Kamalani has not fasted even for a day. It is unfortunate, therefore, that his present illness should be given a political colour and we should be informed that an English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi is the cause of his painful suffering.

A CANARD.

Incidentally, the "Star" splashed a report two days ago that Mrs. Gandhi is arriving in this country to convey her husband's message to the people of England. How far this is true can be gauged from the report that Mrs. Gandhi will be addressing English villagers in her own tongue and that Miss Slade's collaboration is sought for. The visit of Mrs. Gandhi to London could be as true as the reported visit of Mahatma Gandhi to New York. The latter canard was also spread by this ventures some afternoon newspaper.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

Taking a sympathetic view of the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, the British liberal politician has reviewed Glorney Bolton's "The Tragedy of Gandhi" for the "News-Chronicle". I cannot resist the temptation of reproducing two passages from Mr. Ratcliffe's review. Says Mr. Ratcliffe: "There is no Indian parallel to this extraordinary career. All other leaders have come from British India, and virtually from the advanced provinces. Gandhi grew up in a little State of the Kathiawar peninsula north of Bombay. He belonged to a caste community not one of whose members had crossed sea. Before his voyage to England as a frightened youth of 18, he had hardly heard English talked by people to whom it was the mother tongue. His formative years were spent in South Africa. He emerged into public life, and into great prominence, without having any contact with the men who were directing the Indian National Congress, which later he was to dominate and transform." Then the reviewer points out that the tragedy of Gandhi, as Mr. Bolton sees it, "lies in the political developments since the salt-tax march to the sea in 1930, the pact with Lord Irwin, and the humours and failures of the English visit. The whole story of the past fifteen years is crowded with distressing incidents and, one may add, of lost opportunities. The Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin should have been recognised as a crowning mercy for Britain. It ought not to have ended without the making of a treaty of peace in India. But to say this is not to say that the Government of India and the Cabinet could have dealt satisfactorily with the Mahatma, as he was before and after the astonishing three-weeks' fast."

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

ranean and Italy's threat to the smaller Balkan and Central European States. Several newspapers and politicians both in Italy and in France, who are opposed to such a Franco-Italian understanding, are purposely giving publicity to these conversations in the hope of prematurely sabotaging the plans of the Foreign Secretaries of France and Italy.

Preparing For The Budget

Just now Britain appears to have acquired an economic stabilization and a financial improvement. The British Government as well as the big industries are preparing to restore the previous cuts in wages with a view to improve the benefit payments to unemployed workers and to remove the Means Test. These, of course, are all preparations for the next year's budget which will have to be announced in April of 1935 as a general election budget. By one such artificial budget, the National Government of this country will deprive its opponents of all talks about the present Government having attacked the remuneration of the employed and unemployed worker. On the contrary, on the eve of the poll, the National Government will claim that it has saved the country from bankruptcy or brought back prosperity to the homes of the working classes. The General Election being inevitable in 1935, the two contending forces of Labour and Capitalism are from now playing up the game. The Tories are talking of peace, prosperity and law and order not only in Britain but also throughout the Empire. The Labour leaders are anxious to prove themselves also as the defenders of the Empire, patriotic Britishers, lovers of peace, law and order and at the same time great champions of the working class. The Trades Union Congress at Weymouth has, however, nothing to say about the sufferings or liberation of India. The Trade Union Congress leaders are showing their respectability to all the middle class electors of this country by condemning the Hyde Park March of the anti-Fascists to be held tomorrow and every other real practical action against growing Fascist activity in Great Britain in order to prove to the electorate how the Labour leaders love peace and order even if it was for the sake of allowing Fascism to grow automatically stronger. To keep the working class electors on their side, they talked of 40-hour week at the last Congress and also of higher wages. However, they are not putting forward a single practical plan as to how the same has to be secured. They, of course, intend that all the Trade Union and Labour Party candidates should now be able to put in their electoral addresses a theoretical demand of 40-hour week and four pounds a week for all British workers. None-the-less they have no practical programme to follow the execution of these conditions and naturally the elected candidates from the Labour Party will be able to forget all about the two slogans on the day after the General Election.

Rank And File Dissatisfied

To-morrow's anti-Fascist march in Hyde Park is becoming a serious challenge to the prestige of the British Labour leaders. At the Trade Union Congress there was cheer upon cheer for the declarations of the leaders against Fascism but for the Sunday Mosley demonstration, they have issued a public manifesto to the British workers to take no notice of Fascism because "Fascism would die of neglect." The workers are naturally thinking and wondering that if the right plan for them was to take no notice of these Fascist demonstrations and activities where was the need for loud cheers and declarations against such an insignificant Fascist movement? At the same time, the workers agree that a Congress of Trades Unionists should declare themselves against Fascism and they wonder at the attitude of their own leaders who refuse to act openly and boldly when there are occasions for it. Anger and protest against the Tradesz Union leaders are growing in volume as well as in quality. One does not exactly know how this policy of Imperialism and Socialism and Capitalism and Trade Unionism combined together is going to help Labour at the next General Election.

WHAT IS MISSING

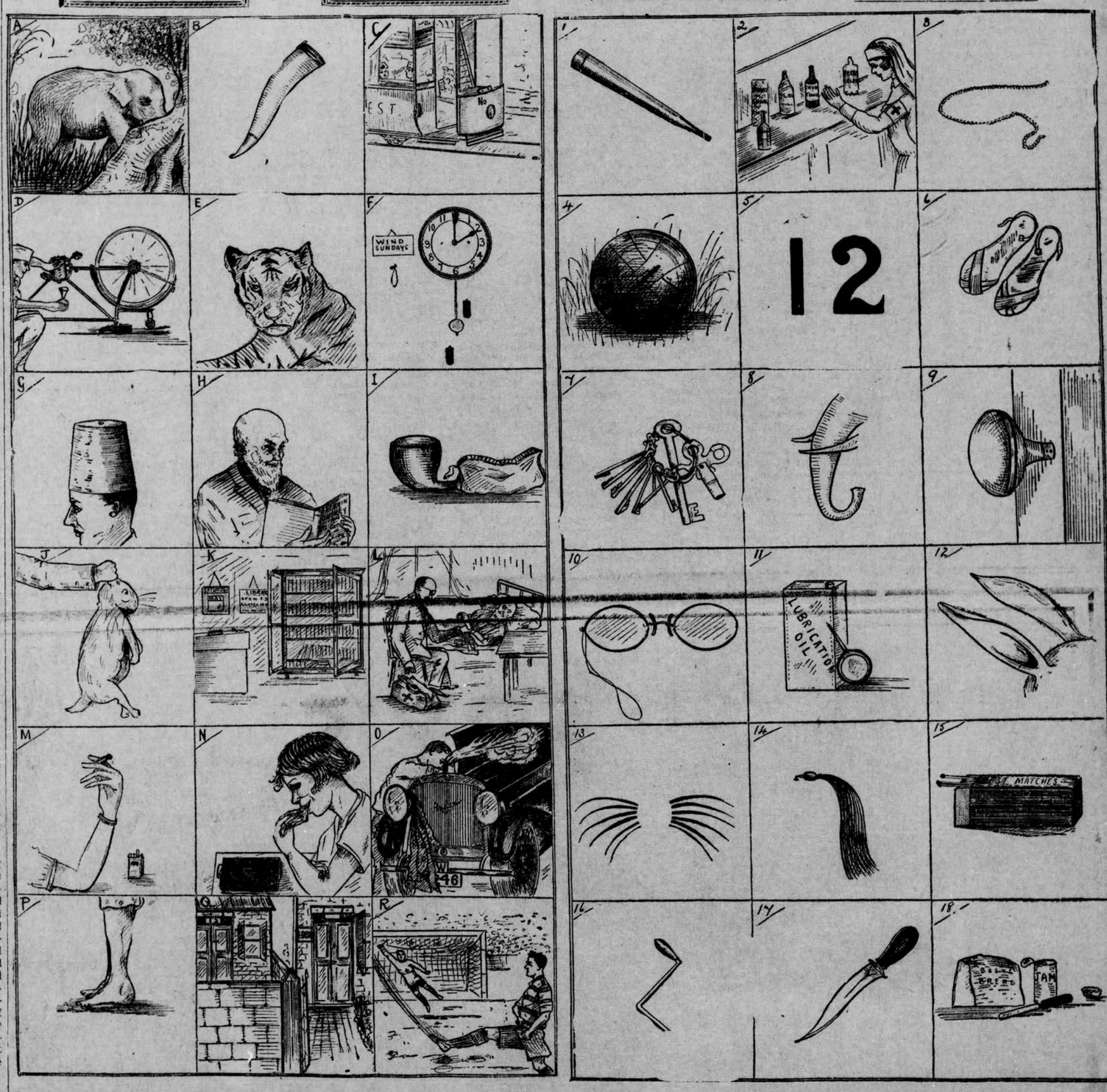
COMPETITION

1st Prize **Rs. 500**

2nd Prize **Rs. 200**

3rd Prize **Rs. 100**

CONSOLATION PRIZES **Rs. 200**



As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C: - - - - Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 - - - - - provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing yart. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 26th Sept.

Repression In Bengal

PERSONAL TESTIMONY OF AN ENGLISH OBSERVER

It is very easy in these days, even for Socialists, to be somewhat complacent about the comparative peace of England when they look at the fierceness of political reaction in France, Germany and Austria. The English "man-in-the-street" usually talks as though the events which shock us by their brutality in the rest of Europe could never be perpetuated by quiet home-loving John Bull, writes M G. in the "Social Christian."

The attitude of mind is not merely lazy and ingenuous but it is actively dangerous, because it raises a wall of defensive thinking against any criticism of the "status quo" and prevents that healthy movement of public opinion which keeps society alive.

We have no justification whatever for regarding Fascism, Hitlerism as alien to British methods. I have lately returned from Bengal and other parts of India, where under the British flag liberty has been crushed as thoroughly as any where in the world. It may be enlightening to some people to hear a few examples taken from my own personal experience of this state of affairs.

FEAR PREDOMINANT

I recall a town east of Calcutta, large enough to have a college, law courts and a station church. In this town live about half-a-dozen English officials and their families. During my stay there I saw barbed-wire entanglements round officials bungalows, and I heard that officials were under curfew orders. I myself was urged not to take lessons at the Nationalist "Khaddar" spinning centre, lest I might suffer the fate of a spy. That, perhaps, gives an idea of the fear in which British residents live.

INCULCATING LOVE OF EMPIRE

Many Begalis have been arrested and are rotting in jail now because they have shown sympathy or taken active part in some earlier civil disobediance campaign. Given "C" class, treated as common felons, and herded with jail birds of a low type, racked with malaria and other tropical illnesses, broken by unaccustomed manual toil and bad food, many of these boys and young men eventually emerge with ruined constitutions even if they escape tuberculosis. The mental torture is even greater than the physical. The Bengali is a particularly sensitive and lovable person, responding like quick silver to atmosphere. Knowledge of current events is only allowed to "A" and "B" class prisoners and then in the form the authorities choose.

Lately I have heard authentic news of villages in Bengal being heavily fined for giving shelter to a suspected terrorists. A man has only to be seen loitering near a government bungalow to win this label and as likely as not the village has no suspicion of his "crime.' Anyone who knows the Indian village will realize what the imposition of a fine means to the people: almost certain indebtedness or the sale of the cow or buffalow which is their capital and income.

News has come of forcible salutation of the Union Jack like the echo of "Hail Hitler" from a German cafe. Troops are paraded and villagers ordered to present themselves and show their loyalty by saluting the flag, and if they refuse they are liable to be arrested as seditious.

When shall we learn that repression only deprives a movement under ground.

FAILURE OF ORDINANCES

The Ordinances have completely failed in their object. They have not restored the respect for law and order—though they may have put a muzzle on Bengal by force; and they have not prepared the way for constitutional advance, because India's temper is such that "no good thing" can come out of Enbiand.

We in England seem to be developing a fatalism towards all our national troubles, a not surprising fatalism since the reins of government are held by a half-secret force behind a puppet parliament. But the first necessity is to shake off complacency about the liberty of the British subjects

YOUTHS MUST BE DAUNTLESS

They Must Uphold Prestige Of National Flag, Says Dr. Desai

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16

Dr Chandulal Desai performed the opening ceremony of Kalupur Ward Congress Committee unfurling the national flag on the same this morning

In the course of his speech Dr. Chandulal exhorted youths to give up being down-hearted and cultivate in themselves dauntles spirit and feeling to uphold the prestige of the National Flag at all costs and imbibe in themselves the real meaning lying behind the flag and give up its worship for show.

Continuing Dr Desai gave instances of England and Japan, how they prepared for fight at a short notice and won great wars. Concluding, he asked those present not to sit idly and be more talkers for that would not bring them an inch nearer swaraj. The country at this juncture wanted real workers brave of heart, who would give their all for national honour.

Dr. BESANT

First Death Anniversary Celebration

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Women's Indian Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League, the Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, the Buddha Society the World Fellowship of of Faiths, the Ramkrishna Mission, and Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association, will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on Thursday (20th inst) at 6-30 p m (S T.) to celebrate the first death anniversary of the late Dr. Annie Besant. Mr. M. R. Javakar, will preside

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr K F Nariman, Mr. K M Munshi Advocate, Mr. Manu Subedar Miss Navazbai D. Contractor, Mr. K. Natrajan and other prominent speakers will give short speeches suitable to the occasion.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

An Asset To The Nation As A Whole

(By BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI).

A nation's economic development depends on the full development of national and natural resources including wide and varied means of transport facilities for rapid communication of external as well as internal trade. During the last decade the old ports of Kathiawar developed on a remarkable scale, and the question has now become very important, because of the idea of Federation getting some tangible shape. The agitation of Bombay commercial community has increased the significance, and made all people find out ways and means to serve their own interests

Looking from the nation's viewpoint, the development of Kathiawar ports is an asset to the Indian nation, and, therefore, the propounders of canons of India's national economics should support the development of these ports and see that they are not killed. Economically, the development of these ports is a definite gain to India as a whole. It, therefore, is the duty of all nationalists to look to the 'general' economic interest of the Indian nation as a whole.

Benefits to Kathiawar.

The famine-stricken and debt-ridden people of Kathiawar are now getting certain benefits from the development of these ports. The peninsula of Kathiawar which has got a population of three millions, is now trying to stimulate the moral and material progress of that part.

When the idea of Federation is crystallized, there will be stability in the administrative machinery of various States The ports will exist because of large sums deposited in this enterprise. The States will direct their attention towards increasing nation-building industries. Thus the Okha Port has been a self-supporting port because of salt and cement works nearby, and the steady policy of increasing sea-borne trade. Navlakhi of Morvi State has also got salt works and Porbander as well. Bhavnagar may deem it proper to start cotton mill industry on a large scale. The time has come when the maritime States of Kathiawar will centre their attention towards industrializing their States.

Mr. Mody may begin a campaign for protecting Bombay and Bombay merchants may carry on a campaign against trade diversion. But the Indian public should see that no unnecessary impediments are placed on the development of these ports.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON PROCESSION

Committee Formed For Enquiry

KAPURTHALA, Sept. 15

A committee consisting of three members namely, Dr Injan Singh, Mr. Rup Lall and Mr. Jagan Nath has been set up to enquire and report whether and under what circumstances the lathi charges were made on the Hindu and Sikh procession at Phagwara. The necessity of instituting such a committee arose after the statement of the Publicity Officer contradicting the report of the lathi-charge had been published

Pandit Syam Chand, fifth Dictator of Hindus and Sikhs of Phagwara has challenged the Publicity Officer to prove his statement before an impartial committee.—United Press.

HATHA YOGA FEATS

MYSORE, Sept. 14.

Prof. L. S. Rao of Mysore gave a demonstration of Hatha Yoga feats at the Town Hall before a large gathering, which included Dr. J. F. Robinson, Principal, Medical College and Durbar Physician.

The items consisted of chewing glass pieces, masticating and swallowing China dish pieces, cocoanut shell, drinking concentrated nitric acid, swallowing gramophone pins and iron nails etc.

Dr. Robinson felt Mr. Rao's pulse after he drank 1 1/2 drams of concentrated nitric acid and found the pulse normal.

Dr. Robinson congratulated Mr. Rao on his wonderful performances.—United Press.

Mr. Belose Transfered To Visapur Jail

The General Secretary, Young Workers League, writes:

Comrade B. L. Belose, a member of the Young Workers' League and of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, who was arrested at Sholapur in April last under sec. 117 and 353 I.P.C. and sentenced by the City Magistrate in June to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment was first kept in the Bijapur Jail and later transferred to the Yeravda Jail and now he has been removed to the Visapur Jail.

Mr. Belose appealed to the Sessions Judge, Sholapur, against the sentence awarded by the City Magistrate, but the appeal was rejected. He has now filed a further appeal in the Bombay High Court.

In another case brought against him under the Police Act in connection with another speech during the Sholapur General Strike, Mr. Belose was sentenced by the City Magistrate to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment, but the sentence was quashed and he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge in appeal.

Panic Among Match Dealers

BUT NO FEAR FOR USERS, SAYS I.M.M. ASSOCIATION

The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, writes:

"Government communique dated Simla 10th September 1934, says that it would be illegal to sell unbanderolled matches and especially Safety Matches after 1st of October 1934. It seems that there is some misunderstanding by the above publication and it has been found advisable to inform the public that users of Safety Matches have nothing to fear since only the sales are made illegal. Besides this, users will not get Match Boxes with more sticks than limited quantity after 1st of October 1934. Also users and consumers can keep a stock upto 5 gross for their own use, and it is therefore advisable for every household to buy Matches containing more sticks, according to their own requirements, now."

DOZEN SEARCHES IN LAHORE

Documents Seized

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The police searched the houses of Lala Kedarnath Saihgal and Comrdae Abdul Majid, ex-prisoners of Meerut Conspiracy Case under orders of the District Magistrate, in connection with the Naujwan Bharat Sabha and Anti-Imperialist League activities.

Every room and each almirah of Lala Kedarnath's house were ransacked, but nothing objectionable was recovered. A small store-room which contained boxes and suit-cases was found locked and its key was missing.

The police, when all other means failed, broke the lock open. The police took away only two copies of the prospectus of the Mohini Films Ltd., Lahore. Some papers were seized from Abdul Majid's house.

HOUSES AND SHOPS SEARCHED

The house and shop of Sarbdayal of Suri Brothers, Moolraj Tandon, ex-President Naujwan Bharat Sabha, Sadiq Ali and Yaqub Hussan of Urdu Book-Stall were also searched but nothing incriminating was found.

The searches made to-day number over a dozon.—United Press.

Women's Swadeshi Exhibition

The Women's Swadeshi Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts will be held in the Town Hall Bombay from 19th Oct. to 26th Oct. it has been necessary for various reasons to hold this exhibition in October instead of November.

The Exhibition will be divided into four sections:

(1) Pictures; (2) Photography as Pictorial Art; (3) Sculpture; and (4) Needle Work and Handicrafts.

Prospectus of the Exhibition is available from the Star Art Framing Works, 99 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and Gujarati Stree Sahakari Stores, Servants' of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

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- NUSSERWANJEE & CO., Machi Miani Road, Karachi.
- SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P. O. Box 2, Calcutta.

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UNIQUE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Readers Acquaint Author Of What They Want To Read

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mrs. Amabel Williams Ellis, one of the privileged writers from other countries who were invited to attend the national conference in Moscow of writers from every republic in the Soviet Union, has just come home, amused and stimulated by a unique experience. She told a "Manchester Guardian" representative that she realised her good fortune when she found how many influential Russians tried in vain to get admission to the crowded hall, decorated with banners, in which the conference was held, and when she saw the crowd assembled in the street outside every day just to see writers pass by.

"All of us in England are anxious to know what our readers want," she said. "To-day the Russian writers are in no doubt. Delegations representing many sections of the public came to the conference to tell them—delegations of miners, railway workers, peasants, soldiers, naval men, and so on. A delegation of 'Pioneers,' children from twelve to sixteen years of age, corresponding to our Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, came from Eastern Siberia, and a girl of about fourteen made an excellent speech. These youngsters said, in effect, 'Look here, you do not write nearly enough about Eastern Siberia and our life there, and it is really very interesting.'

RED ARMY'S COMPLAINT

"The Red Army said, 'You do not write enough about us; you do not know what an exciting, interesting life we lead.' They added, 'We want more songs to sing.' The railwaymen's delegation marched up to the platform carrying a guard's flag and whistles. They treated their spokesman's speech as if it were a train, blew signal whistles at it, and whistled when it was time to stop. The peasants wanted writers to pay more attention to country life.

"One delegation from all the communal farms round Moscow came in peasant dress, with gifts of vegetables for the people on the platform. One of the women presented the president, Maxim Gorky, with a bundle of flax, saying: 'Cannot you make this into paper and write on it the most beautiful play?' The prettiest deputation was that of the Pioneers,' who came laden with flowers straight from a summer camp. They recited a little poem singly and in groups and finally pelted the audience with flowers. The burden of the delegation speeches was: 'We like books about what we are doing. We are news. We are what you want to write about.' They wanted truthful pictures of their lives, not caricatures."

Mrs. Williams-Ellis described a big demonstration that was held in the Park of Rest and Culture, where crowds watched all the chief novelists and writers for children, poets, and play-wrights, marching in procession accompanied by brass bands, and people wearing huge comic masks stood along the route. A man and woman dressed as peasants wore masks idiotic in expression and carried banners inscribed, "Please, when you write about us peasants, do not make us look like this." There were "Pioneers" wearing masks with ridiculous baby faces, rosebud lips and wide eyes raised to heaven. "We do not really look like this," said their banner.

Then the writers came to the mask of a nasty, snarling critic, a frightful, looking creature with a red nose, who held a pair of shears in one hand and a knife in the other. His banner explained, "This is the man who cuts up your work when you have done it."

MAXIM GORKY

Mrs. Williams-Ellis was delighted with Maxim Gorky. She said he was a vigorous old man and much the "lion" of the occasion. He could at times look desperate and melancholy, but his blue eyes were usually twinkling enormously. He was devoted to children, and received many letters from them. The "Pioneers" from Eastern Siberia brought him a collective book they had written. He criticised it frankly, telling them that they should make their words brightly coloured and make them sing.

Mrs. Williams-Ellis had a good deal of talk with Marshak, who writes delightful books, is a devoted student of Edward Lear's nonsense books, and enjoys Lewis Carroll, though he finds it impossible to translate his puns into Russian. He has asked Mrs. Williams Ellis to send him a whole mass of English children's books, especially about folklore. There is a great demand for books for young children, picture-books with a little imaginative writing in verse or rhythmic prose. And they want better adventure-books for boys. "The Russians have one or two big annuals for boys," she said, "and a number of journals, such as 'Young Aircraft' and 'Young Radio,' for the youngsters are as much interested in mechanics as our children. They have historical stories and rather more books about soldiers than I liked, but they want adventure stories set in their own country. Jack London is popular, and so is Kipling, though his stories are remote for Russian children.

"Fairy tales were banned for a time because they were traditional tales told to their children by the peasants. People still believed in them, in witchcraft, the 'evil eye,' and so on, but it is thought they have now been educated out of that. Fairy tales have come back because the children insisted on it. Marshak told me he thought that in the West the fairy tale had degenerated: there was too much cheap originality in the tales now written.

"The Russians, who used to read heavy literature, are now reading far more novels, but not many foreign ones. There are more book shops than ever—and sometimes they are almost empty twenty thousand copies of a new novel will be bought almost on the day of publication. A tremendous number of children's books are sold."

Mrs. Williams Ellis said there was a great change in the Moscow she had known. It was now extremely gay and she was impressed with the increase in the number of shops, the greater supply of goods and the luxury things on sale, cosmetics in greater profusion (though the working girls had always demanded these), and such things as electrical kitchen equipment.

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MAHATMA'S MILLIONS!

As British Press Views It

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes:—

Mr. Gandhi, unless he is persuaded to change his mind at the last minute, is to tell the Congress Working Committee that he wishes to retire from Congress politics.

He will put himself in their hands and abide by their decisions.

If he goes, an extraordinary position will arise.

For not only does he take with him his tremendous personal prestige. But it is he who controls the enormous secret funds of Congress.

How big these funds are and where they are nobody outside a small circle knows.

Some Government folk believe they amount to over £2,000,000.

That is perhaps an exaggeration.

But certainly they are very big.

And they are safely in the hands of men of confidence, wealthy men, to whom Mr. Gandhi has entrusted their care.

If the Mahatma leaves will he hand control to the Working Committee, or will he keep the funds for use in that religious campaign on behalf of the untouchables? No one knows.

"NO GOVT. COULD OUST THEM"

Support Your Countrymen In Zanzibar, Exhorts Menon.

The Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, writes:—

A mass meeting of Indian residends in Zanzibar was held on the 8th inst. under the chairmanship of Seth Yusufali Karimjee, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, who is on a mission of inquiry in East Africa was also present.

A resolution reiterating protest against the recent anti-Indian legislations was unanimously adopted. Another resolution thanking the Government of India for deputing Mr. Menon to institute inquiries in Zanzibar was adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted thanking H. H. The Aga Khan, H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Robert Hamilton, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, for their sympathy and support.

Mr. Menon addressed the meeting and advised Indians to maintain good relations with other communities (Arabs and Africans). Seth Yusufali Karimji, the chairman said that Indians were a part of the permanent population of Zanzibar and that no Government could oust them. He hoped that the Government and people of India would continue their support till justice was done to them.

DEVELOPMENT OF INSURANCE AND BANKING

Calcutta Unemployed Youths' Union To Meet For Devising Plans

The Secretary, Bengal Unemployed Youths' Union, Calcutta, writes:—

To devise effective steps as to how Indian insurance and banking business can be developed and expanded, leading to the economic uplift of the country in general and helping to make lucrative avenues for the educated unemployed in particular, a Conference of the representatives of the Indian Insurance and Banking concerns and the executive members of the Begal Unemployed Youths' Union will be held under the auspices of the Union, at the Meeting Hall of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce at 2, Royal Exchange Place, on September, 20, Sj. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Mayor of Calcutta, will preside.

For the convenience of our workers, who will be deputed to restrict entrance into the Hall, it is advisable that the representatives of the Indian Insurance and Banking Concerns, who are willing to participate in the Conference, should communicate with me previously or bring with them letters of authority from the Companies, they would like to represent. The executive members of the Union are also advised to bring with them members' cards.

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"Truth's" Tribute

"Truth" writes:—

"Over 40 years ago the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who died last week, had a severe riding accident when he actually broke his neck and came as near as possible to achieving the fabulous feat of breaking every bone in his body. Few men can have gone through that experience and have lived to the good age of 81. For some time he had been in failing health and it was pathetic to see the kindly and genial old man in his chair at the Willingdon Sports Club, in Bombay, where he would persist in going to see his friends. One of the richest men in India, and one of the two or three in Bombay rightly entitled to be called a millionaire, he was notable for his business activities and his philanthropy. In all his public and private work he had the aid of his talented wife, who survives him. She is a sister of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, a well-known business man and writer on economics.

Sir Cowasjee's only son, who succeeds to the baronetcy, has long been prominent in public life in India. He was a delegate to the Round Table Conference, and for some years he has been a useful member of the Legislative Assembly."

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Deposits	57,67,040

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"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."

"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

Save your Oatine coupons and get the solid silver lid.
Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
Six large coupons or 12 small and Re. 1|8 for large lid.
These lids are heavy silver, hall marked, and do not bear the name of Oatine. They are valuable and attractive ornaments on any dressing table.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 15.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Garbeta, Warden, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Sept. 15.
Freienfels, Ahlers, Hamburg.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Skuld, Mithussel, Bangkok.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 15.
Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.
" Sumatra for Genoa.

S S Varsova:—The BISN Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 202 passengers.

S S Garbeta:—The BISN Co's steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Freienfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Freienfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The BISN Co's steamer Badarpur sailed yesterday for Rangood with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 15.
6 Lindenfels 5193, Karachi, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
12 Altenfels 5041, Bhavnagar 18-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Freienfels 4589, Bremen 16-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
15 Takliwa 3742, Durban 19-9, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Havana Maru 3450, Japan 22-9, O S Kaisha.
4 Vita 1955, Karachi 17-9, M M & Co.
6 Alavi 2761, Red Sea Ports 17-9, T Morrison and Co.
10|11 C|o Melbourne 4125, Karachi 15-9, K Nixon and Co.
15 Skuld 649, Bangkok 15-9, F F Campbell & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Victoria Marie 582, M'Coast 16-9, Merchant S N Co.
C|R Begum 3656, Calcutta, N F T Morrison and Co.
F Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 18-9, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalavijaya 2297 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
L Dayavati 462, N F N F, BSN Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Bhutan 16-9, P&OSN Co.
Rajputana 20-9, P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 27-9, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 27-9, P&OSN Co.
Viceroy of India 1-10, P&OSN Co.
Chitral 4-10, P&OSN Co.
Narkunda 11-10, P& O SN Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 2519 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macbride 27-9, J F Co.
C|o Salisbury 16-9, K N Co.
C|o Adelaide 22-9, K N Co.
Elysia 10-10, G T Co.
Britania 15-10, G T Co.
California 24-10, G T Co.
Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
C|o Calcutta 1-10, K N Co.
C|o Paris 22-10, K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rauenfels 27|9 L Edward Ltd.
Almkirk 8-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
Ockenfels 17-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Trifels 30-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
Almkerk 8-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Trifels 30-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Verde 19-9, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Adams 29-9, F F Campbell and Co.
C|o Worcester 24-9, F F Campbell Co.
President Harrison 4-10, F F Campbell Co.
President Hayes 19-10, F F Campbell Co.
FROM KOBE.
Corfu 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 16-9, N Y Kaisha.
Temple Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 30-9, N Y Kaisha.
Jeypore 15-9, P&OSN Co.
Akita Maru 26-9, N Y Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 16-10, N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Strathnaver 29-9, P&O SN Co.
FROM COLOMBO.
Kenya 22-9, M M and Co.
Tairea 6-10, M M and Co.
FROM JAVA.
Cariguano 15|9 L T Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Corfu 22|9 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 29|9 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan N F P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Altenfels 15-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, N F, M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Havana Maru 22-9, O S Kaisha.
Bhutan, N F, P&OSN Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Naringa N F, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 19-9, M M and Co.
Vasna 20-9, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalavihar, N F, S S N Co
Ranee N F, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 17-9, T M and Co
FOR BANGKOK
Skuld 15-9, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Lindenfels, N F, L Edwards Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Clan Macgillioray .. 14-9-34 (boats Am. Cotton)
" C|o Barcelona (boats Am. Cotton) ..... "
" Victoria Marie .... "

EXPORT.
Bombay, September 15.

S.S. Trenenfels for Hamburg:—65 bags gum kadava Mansey and Co.

For Rotterdam:—125 bales cotton raw Sapt. Textile Products, Ltd.; 7 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—640 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 45 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1000 packets copra oil cakes A Oomerbhoy. 5 bags linseed oil cake, M. Hoosein and Sons.

For Trindad:—20 bags fennel seed J Hasmukhlal and Co.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—500 bags groundnut oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S.S. Sumatra for Genoa:—310 bales cotton raw Kian Gwan Co. India: 1333 bags teel seed Ralli Bros; 667 bags Indian groundnut seed C Gianchand; 1 case oil expeller spans H I Amin and Co: 5925 bags linseed Louis Dreyfuss and Co., 1798 bags linseed A Podar and Co; 3333 bags ground nuts A Podar and Co; 667 bags castor seeds A Podar and Co; 7370 bags groundnut seeds and 1230 bags linseed M. Bhuta and Co; 593 bags linseed G Bhimji; 1185 bags linseed R Ratilal and Co;

For Salonica, Port Said:—25 bales cotton raw S R Tulsiram and co.

For Marseilles—2010 bags groundnut seeds M Bhuta and Co; 666 bags castor seed, 124 bags groundnut kernel and 107 bags kang gram S M Rajgor and Co; 8400 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 2636 bags groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Leghom:—1220 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Valencia:—397 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Bhutan for Victoria via Hongkong:—7 cases Indian condiments M M Poonjaji and Co.

From Vanconver via Hongkong:—10 cases Indian condiments M M Poonjaji and Co.

From Kobe:—250 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

From Shanghai:—1 bundle fox skins raw F K F Elahi and 1 bundle fox skins raw H A M G Haider Sawal.

For Hongkong:—25 bags fish maus. R. Dhaji and Co.

S.S. Skuld for New York:—100 bags slealite powder A Virji and Co.

For New York, via Colombo:—5 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw and Co.

For New Yorkophen, Philadelphia, Boston:—33 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—2 bales binecured goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S Havana Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 650 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 75 ton old iron scarp M G Abdulhoosen and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 93 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhusein and Co.

For Yokohama:—130 bundles tin chippings Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, September 15.

S.S. Pacific Maru, agents O S Kaisha, from Japan via Yokohama:—274 pkgs. green tea; 30 cases silk yarn; 131 bales Japan raw silk; 60 cases toys; 100 cases school slates; 50 pkgs. Japan tea.

From Tokyo:—60 cases clocks: 106 cases toys; 1152 coils barbed wire; 245 cases grey mercerized cotton yarn; 265 bales grey cotton shirting; 510 cases Asahi beer; 100 crale plain gal. steel sheets; 25 cases art. printing paper; 90 cases slates; 300 drums caustic soda flakes.

From Nagoya:—34 bales cotton shirting; 675 bales grey cotton shirting; 467 cases procelain tiles; 9 cases woollen piece goods; 469 cases procelain ware; 10 cases glass bangles.

From Yokkaichi:—23 cases earthen ware;; 6 cases cast iron ware.

From Osaka:—37 bales grey cotton shirting; 75 bales mercerized cotton yarn; 85 cases rayon yarn; 20 cases cotton piece goods; 33 cases spun silk yarn; 111 cases brass rods; 295 cases glass ware; 870 cases brass circles; 8 cases umbrella ribs; 15 bundles boiler pipes; 100 kegs red lead powder; 25 cases celluloide goods; 11 cases leather belting; 10 cases gramophone needles; 225 cases glass bangles; 166 cases printed cotton shirting; 10 cases woollen piece goods; 6 cases woollen bobbins; 15 cases cotton velvetean; 134 drums dye stuff derived from coal tar; 20 cases printed velveteen; 50 bundles copper ware; 50 cases procedain tiles; 15 cases ele goods; 8 cases aluminium circles; 150 drums John Acetic acid; 10 cases procelain ware, 12 cases playing cards; 24 cases iron bolts and nuts; 66 cases cotton printed jeens; 40 kegs white zinc paint; 40 kegs white lead paint; 111 coils metal wire: 1057 cases iron wire nails; 9 cases knitting machine; 33 cases cotton goods: 50 cases card board boxes. 23 cases rubber air balloon; 10 cases rubber goods; 9 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 16 cases rayon satin cloth; 15 cases shoe material; 1104 reels wire: 545 bags starch; 50 bales cotton yarn; 60 drums caustic soda.

From Kobe:—26 cases printed jeans; 100 cases woollen piece goods; 236 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 62 cases rayon piece goods; 10 cases rayon yarn: 12 cases artificial silk piece goods; 11 cases rubber horn bulbs; 45 cases refined camphor; 25 cases hast band; cases rubber balloon; 356 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece goods: 10 cases cotton cut piece goods; 7 cases eyelets; 9 pkgs. Japan rice; 5 cases felt hat; 20 cases cotton hosiery; 22 cases wire netting; 33 cases glass ware; 6 cases nails; 37 cases netting; 40 bags falty acid in flake refined for candles; 30 cases glass bangles; 50 cases hard ware, 6 cases rubber in sole; 12 cases canvas;; 10 cases brass nails; 9 cases gramophone; 40 cases celluloide bangles; 10 cases canvass shoes; 8 cases woollen shirting; 19 cases iron bolts; 6 cases brushes; 135 cases cotton piece goods; 50 bundles star arm seed; 13 cases clocks; 40 kegs ren oxide stiff paint; 19 cases woollen cloth; 85 cases art silk and cotton mixed piece goods; 50 cases toys; 6 cases enamel ware; 10 cases art. silk yarn; 30 cases gramophone parts; 5 cases peppermint crystals; 10 cases peppermint oil.

From Kyoto:—7 cases cotton goods.

From Moji:—225 casks. portland cement; 35 pkgs. glass beeds; 30 cases copper circles; 140 drums calcium carbicle; 30 cases brass circles.

From Hongkong:—50 pkgs. sugar candy; 20 pkgs. china root.

From Canton:—35 bales raw silk.

From Shanghai via Hongkong:—209 bags green beans; 25 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—250 bags sago flour

From Penang:—10 bales hemp bags.

From Colombo:—25 bags plumbago; 750 bags copra; 23 chests tea.

S.S. Shevedagon, agents Indo Burma Petroleum Co., from Rangoon:—222844 ton motor spirit in bulk; 399138 gallons superior kerosene oil in bulk; 131638 gal. inferior kerosene oil in bulk; 950 cases candles; 125 casks lub. oil; 91 cases grease; 121 casks diesel oil.

TRY A BETTER TOOTH PASTE THIS EVENING

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Step into the first Chemist's Shop you pass on your way home and ask for a tube of "KOPRAN". Start using it the same evening and you will have started on the way to better Dental Health.

"KOPRAN" contains strong antiseptic, cleansing, astringent and gum-hardening agents which have a thorough cleaning and sterilising effect on the teeth and mouth. You will notice it by the pleasant feeling of cleanly freshness which comes when you have brushed your teeth with it.

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NOW REDUCED IN PRICE.

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Guaranteed income
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At age 30, by paying an annual premium of Rs. 43|1 per thousand, payable for 20 years, you can make a provision for the family, in case of early death as under:—

(1) In the event of death in the first 20 years.
(i) A Cash sum of Rs. 250|- to meet immediate contingencies, followed by
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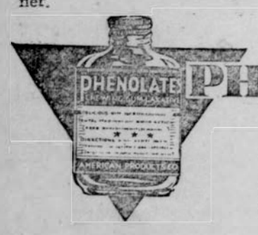
The foundation of health is the intestines. If the action of the bowels is not thorough and is irregular, auto-intoxication of the blood and constipation follow; ill-health prevails and resistance to disease is considerably reduced.

Phenolates, taken regularly, ensure perfect health. It assists peristalsis, conquers intestinal stasis and incomplete elimination, while its gentle, laxative action helps the intestines to function in a perfectly natural manner.



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NAZI OVERTURES TO GERMAN SOCIALISTS?

Non-Political Trade Unions To Replace Labour Front

A special correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian," in the mail week:—

Certain overtures made to German Socialists were described in the "Manchester Guardian". Further details that have come to knowledge since make it necessary to give a new interpretation to an incident which, when it had been reported in the "Manchester Guardian," caused some stir throughout the Second and Third Internationals.

The overtures referred to were made within the framework of what has been called the "conservative military solution," by which the German Cabinet was to be reformed in the sense that the conservatives and the army were to be more strongly and the Nazis to be less strongly represented, though Hitler was to remain Chancellor (the "solution" was put under his patronage, so to speak).

The question of oringing back the trade unions, which were abolished by the Nazis and replaced by the Nazi "Labour Front," was also discussed, and it was with a view to abolishing the "Labour Front" (which is proving unworkable) and re-establishing the old trade union movement in a non-political or "neutral" form that overtures to the Socialists were made, the initiative coming from certain officials.

Had the "conservative military solution" been carried out Germany would have had a Government somewhat like the Government which General von Schleicher tried to create in 1932—that is to say, a mild form of Fascism in which the trade unions would have co-operated while forfeiting their political character.

FEARS FOR SOCIAL ORDER

During the early summer of this year there was widespread belief that the Nazi dictatorship was doomed and the principal purpose of the "conservative military solution" was to save the German social order by reforming it. There was intense anxiety lest the collapse of the dictatorship would be followed by chaos that might, in the end, produce revolution. It was as a defence of the social order against such possibilities that the trade unions were considered indispensable.

When the discussions between the emissary from Germany and the Executive of the Social Democratic party took place the Executive was by no means hostile, although the reservation was made that it could not co-operate with Hitler. Whether this reservation would have meant much in actual practice is, of course, an open question—although Hitler was to remain Chancellor his position would have had a much reduced significance.

The attitude now professed by the German Socialist Executive is that the events of June 30 have changed the whole situation and have made all these discussions meaningless. Before June 30 the Executive seems to have felt considerable optimism with regard to the prospects of its return to Germany, and—if its own views are faithfully reflected in its organ, the "Sozialistische Aktion"—it hailed June 30 as "the beginning of the end" of the dictatorship. It would now seem to have reverted to a more sober and a humbler frame of mind.

Nevertheless, the discussions with regard to re-establishing the German trade unions in a "neutral" form "in the event of Hitler's fall" do not appear to have been abandoned altogether.

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM

Standardisation Of Vitamins

Everybody, in these days of tomatoes and fruit juices and whole-wheat bread, is learning about vitamins and their function in healthy growth. Fewer, perhaps, are aware that the recent emphasis upon the necessity of balancing vitamins in the diet has revealed an international problem. While scientific research was indentifying the various vitamins A, B1, B2, C, D, and E, and establishing their properties, and while popular education was encouraging a more varied diet in many parts of the world, it was still not possible to compare results of experimens made in different countries, because no general standards and units for the vitamins had been established.

The League's Health Organisation had already done valuable service to medical research by gaining the acceptance of international standards for various sera, and for biological preparations such as insulin. Seeing that research into the properties of vitamins opened up great possibilities, not only in the scientific field, but with regard to the nutrition of peples, it decided in 1931 to call a first Conference on the Standardisation of Vitamins. To this Conference came experts from the United Kingdom, Denmark, Fnace, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America. These experts agreed upon and recommended for international adoption standards and units for four vitamins:

Vitamin A, which is necessary for growth and the absence of which seems to render the organism more liable to infection;

Vitamin B1, sometimes known as the anti-neuritic vitamin, which seems to be necessary to prevent the disease called beri-beri;

Vitamin C, necessary for the preventin of scurvy.

Vitamin D, necessary for the prevention of rickets.

The experts advised that the standards adopted should be used for two years, when a new Conference should be called to check the experimental results.

INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE

This second Conference has just been held in London (June 12th to 24th). It was the opinion of many who had used the standards adopted in 1931 that certain alterations should be made. The second Conference considered the four vitamins for which units had been established in 1931. It considered the possibility of adopting standards for vitamin B2, an insufficiency of which is believed by many experts to give rise to pellagra; and vitamin E, whose presence is necessary for successful reproduction in both male and female. It was felt, however, that knowledge of the nature of these vitamins, and of the pathological results to which their absence gives rise, is still insufficient to justify the adoption of standards and units.

The standards for vitamins A and C, provisionally adopted in 1931, have been altered. Those chosen in 1931 were found to have certain defects, which impaired their usefulness; the substitution of more clearly defined and more easily reproducible chemical substances is a useful step in advance. As Vitamin A, pure carotene has been chosen in the place of the standard preparation of carotene recommended by the previous Conference. The vitamin C standard chosen is ascorbic acid, a substance which the work of Szent-Gyorhyi (Hungary) showed to be identical with vitamin C. No change has been recommended in the case of the vitamin B1 and D standards. The former has proved highly convenient in practice—of all the standards chosen by the 1931 Conference the vitamin B1 standard has perhaps proved most satisfactory—and a large stock, sufficient to last for many years, is available at the central institution from which the standards are distributed—the National Institute for Medical Research, London. The vitamin D standard remains unaltered, with the provision that it may be replaced when exhausted (or should it become for any reason unsatisfactory) by crystalline vitamin D in suitable solution. Large quantities of the standard solution of irradiated ergosterol are available.

The units remain the same in all cases. Where a change has been made in the standard material, the old units have been restated in terms of the newly adopted substance. The desirability of leaving the original units unaltered is emphasised by the fact that certain of the units recommended by the 1931 Conference have been adopted into the pharmacopoeias of a number of countries.

Vitamin standards and units are to-day of considerable importance, not only in connection with scientific work, but in the commercial field. In all civilised countries, vitamin preparations are being manufactured on a large scale, and it is obviously to the advantage of both manufacturer and purchaser to have some method by which the potency of such preparations may be described. Further, the existence of standards and units facilities control of such preparations by public health authorities who wish to protect the consumer from wasting his money on preparations which are more or less falsely alleged to be rich in vitamins.

Irresistible!

—a fine, smooth skin

Preserve it with this delightful toilet soap, made from nature's own pure oils

THERE'S no greater attraction than a beautiful skin: and as every expert knows, the *first* necessity for a lovely complexion is perfect cleanliness, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores of the skin. You can make sure of this by using fragrant "501" Toilet Soap, made from pure vegetable oils. Its rich, creamy lather gently but surely cleanses the skin of all impurities and leaves it exquisitely soft, with a delicate jasmine fragrance.

Pure and free from harsh chemicals, "501" Toilet Soap costs amazingly little for a soap of such high quality.

Entirely free from animal fat

TOMCO

Tomco Sales Dept.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay.

TOMCO Toilet Soaps include the following:
Hamam, Jasmine, Fougere, Carnation, Lavender, Henna, Khuskhus, Moti, Eau de Cologne, Jai.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., TATAPURAM

Y. M. Z. A's ACTIVITIES

Appeal For Funds

The activities of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay, which has been doing invaluable work for the Zoroastrians ever since its inception, continue unabated, as is evidenced from the report just published. It is not only tackling the questions of poverty and unemployment but also those of training of youths in arts and crafts, infusing religious education through gatherings, etc., and other general question pertaining to the greatest good of the greatest number of the Zoroastrians, as far its resources permit.

From 1921 to 31st August 1934, about 3,500 needy persons have received the help of the kinds mentioned above. At the time of the great mill strike of 1928 in Bombay there were hundreds of Zoroastrians working in the mills who were stranded, and a large number of families of such men were given the necessary help.

DISCOURAGING INDOLENCE

Moreover, the Association, with a view to discouraging indolence, is giving help temporarily, and continuing it only in extreme cases of necessity. If it finds its means not large enough, in some cases, it gives letters of recommendation to the parties to seek help from the parties named.

A detailed triennial report for the year ending 31st December 1934 will be published. During this period, out of an income of Rs. 3,700 an expenditure of Rs. 3,425-7-0 has been made, including Rs. 1,250 for grains, and cash payments of Rs. 596-12-0.

It is hoped Zoroastrians will help this institution. Donations may be sent to the Founder, Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji, Khetwadi 4th Lane, Bombay 4.

MATCH FACTORY RE-STARTS WORK

State Regulation For Levy Of Excise Duty

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 13.

The dramatic performances staged by the girl students of the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan was a great success as could be seen from the number of spectators that assembled to witness the performances. The Kumari Mandal which was started ten years back arranged function as a mark of its ten years' activities.

TOWN PLANNING.

Mr. Soparekar an expert in town planning recently visited this place. He stayed for a couple of days. He will send his report about a new town, after receipt of which, the scheme will be taken in hand by the State.

The local match factory which was closed some time back has now begun work. The new regulation regarding the excise duty on matches has been published. The traders are asked to submit their stock on the 1st October on which the excise duty charged in the British India will be levied. The local match factory is at present busy making Bengal lights which are exempted from duty till the 31st December and which will be freely sold in the Dipawali holidays.

PALITANA NOTIFICATION.

The Palitana State in an extraordinary gazette of the state, has prohibited the import of matches without the Banded Role from the 5th inst. The import of matches in the Palitana state from other states of Kathiawar, viz., Nawanagar, Gondal, Junagadh, Mangrol, Porbandar Jasdan Manavadar etc., and also from Cutch has been prohibited.

The annual Harijan Mela was held at the Vartej Harijan Ashram on the Bhadarvi Amas. Dandia Rasa, Nut performance Bhajans and Rasdas by females were among the programme of the day. The Harijans who are generally ill-treated in other Melas find a great relief, when they mix themselves here freely with the Savarnas.

THE CARLTON
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
"A BEDTIME STORY"
Paramount's Super Musical Comedy
with
HELEN TWELVE TREES
and
BABY LE ROY
the most lovable baby on the screen
4 DELIGHTFUL SONGS.

THE HEWET ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW
RECOGNISED BY U. P. GOVT.

All passed Overseers & Sub-Overseers of this School are kindly requested to communicate with the Employment Dept., of the School.

SHIN ARIYA RELEASED

MAMYO, Sept. 15.

Shin Ariya, who has been on hungerstrike since 17th May, was released last night from Mandalay Central Jail on the completion of his three months term of imprisonment.

He was sentenced on 16th June under the second part of Section 188, I. P. C.—A. P.

Home Hygiene Exam. Results

An examination of the Home Hygiene Class organised by Mr. Samuel Judah, under the auspices of the Jewish Centre of St. John Ambulance Association, on the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School Byculla and conducted by Dr. O. David, MBBS; was held on the 26th August last, by Dr. Jacob Ezekiel, LM and S; Captain AIRO The following candidates are declared successful:—

Certificate. Messrs. David A. Samuel S. D. Ezekiel, J. I. Judah, M. A. Shalome, Solomon Raymond, R. I. Judah, D. I. Judah, Haeem Aaron, Hannock Daniel, Elijah Moses, Ezekiel S. Benjamin, Ezekiel Samuel, Samuel Judah and Joseph Isaac Chariker

Pendant, Mr. Jalbhai S. B. Irani.

DECLINING TENDENCY IN YARN MARKET

Moderate Business In Art-Silk

BOMBAY. Sept. 11.

The important event during the week has been the publication on Saturday night of the American Cotton Bureau Report which has proved to be a rather bearish document and has been followed by a sharp decline in prices of cotton in the local market to the extent of about Rs. 10 per Candy. As a result of such an unexpected and sharp decline, prices in the local market for all kinds of cotton yarn have been unfavourably affected and as usual in decling market turnover has considerably fallen off. In many kinds of yarn quotations are only nominal in as much as buyers have adopted a waiting attitude and do not show any the slightest inclination to make purchases at the present level of prices and are inclined to wait for some time further till the markets become more settled. Reports from upcountry markets are also not encouraging and dealers and consumers have been reported to be nervous over the recent sharp decline in cotton prices. It is no wonder therefore that the local market has been rather unsettled and is likely to remain so for at least a few days more. Prices on the whole show some decline over the last week's level with a tendency to decline further in the absence of satisfactory demand. Some of the holders have been rather nervous and are getting more and more inclined to press sales without any success. Stocks in the consuming districts are not large and this is the only ray of hope at present. Future tendency remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

Manchester prices are affected to some extent by the recent decline in Liverpool Cotton as a result of the publication of the Bureau Report but the latest prices quoted by Manchester are yet much higher compared to the Japanese and Shnaghi prices. Fresh forward business therefore has been practically nil.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined to some extent during the week in both Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns as a result of the recent sharp decline in cotton. Demand has naturally fallen off for the time being and fresh forward business has not been possible as the dealers do not show any inclination to enter into any fresh commitments at present. As regards Mercerized yarns speculative turnover has also fallen off and prices show some decline during the week. In the midst of uncertainties it is but natural that turnover in almost all kinds of yarns particularly Japanese and Shanghai yarns has been the lowest since several weeks. Sampin have shown further decline in sympathy with cotton whereas Exchange remains practically unchanged.

ART SILK YARNS.

Sales of Italian yarns during the week have been moderate in almost all Deniers. Some of the recent arrivals have been going into consumption but on the whole stocks have been accumulating inspite of limited arrivals. Dealers and consumers in almost all important consuming districts have been constantly complaining about the comparatively higher prices of Italian yarns and as no steps are yet being taken to put this matter right, naturally they have been reported to be taking more and more interest in Japanese yarns, in many cases much against their will. It is reported that certain qualities in Japanese yarns have been now found to be quite suitable for warp by the consumers and owing to comparatively much higher prices of Italian qualities, sales of Japanese yarns have been steadily increasing. Latest reports go to show that in a few important consuming districts as much as 90 per cent. of the Japanese yarns are now being used and the consumers have been fully satisfied with the same. In view of such circumstances, therefore, it is high time that something should be done with a view to bring about increased sales of Italian yarns in all important consuming districts. As regards Japanese yarns price have remained practically uncharged with a steady under-tone and good turnover during the week. The undertone is steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

There has been no sale of importance arranged by any of our Mills in any kinds of yarn during the week. Some of the Mills have already made sales far ahead and do not stand in immediate need of further business at least for the time being. Others are not inclined to lower their prices materially in as much as they feel that in course of time market will be more settled and they will be able to realize somewhat better prices. In the circumstances sales of any importance have not been possible during the week. Reports from consuming districts go to show that the upcountry Mills have been making sales almost every day in small lots to meet the requirements of buyers round about them. The tendency of Cotton market is very uncertain at present and so long as cotton prices do not become more settled we do not see any signs of material improvement in yarns.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Manufacturers Buying Sparingly

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly report dated London August 29:—

Since our last Report only slight fluctuations have occurred in the Market here and the volume of business put through has been on the small side. The price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot has only varied between 7-9|16d. and 7-1|2d. Offerings from Eastern Markets and of first hand Rubber continue light. Manufacturers are only buying sparingly and while there would appear to be abundant speculative interest at a little below present levels buyers are not showing any particular eagerness so long as the price of the forward positions is 8d. or over. The threatened labour troubles in the U.S.A. are also exercising a restraining influence.

In our Report last week we were able to give the figure of stocks in the Straits Settlements at end July. Meantime the figures of stocks in the F.M.S. have come to hand and show stocks in the hands of dealers 12,315 tons (end June 6,750 tons) and stocks on Estates over 100 acres 14,920 tons (13,493 tons). This gives a total of 27,235 tons compared with 20,243 tons at end of June. Adding these figures to stocks in the Straits Settlements totalling 76,417 tons (end June 82,333 tons) we arrive at a total of stocks in Malaya of 103,652 tons compared with 102,576 tons at end June. The figure for the end of July establishes a new high record for stocks in Malaya since the present system of publishing these stocks was started in 1930. It is true that at the end of January 1932 a stock totalling 103,774 tons was shown but this included an error of 18,167 tons which was corrected in May 1932.

SMALL SHIPMENTS.

In our Reports of 11th July and 8th August we referred to the small shipments of Malayan produce when compared with quota. We calculated June shipments—after making allowance for about 6,000 tons put under control of the Customs in May—at only about 26,000 tons and those for July at 32,000 tons. The quota for both months was at the rate of 42,000 tons. In our Report of 8th August we drew attention to the accumulation of stocks and stated that this could not continue for long as the Regulation Scheme expressly provides against such accumulations.

On Thursday last, 23rd August, a "Reuter" telegram came through reading as follows:—

Singapore, Aug. 23.

"The Controller of Rubber has warned producers here regarding the carry foward condition of the Restriction Agreement.

He has pointed out that the maximum carry forward of export rights from one year to the next is limited to not more than 12 per cent of the permissible exportable amount for that control year.

This gives a maximum carry forward for Malaya for 1934|35 of 30,744 tons. This figure covers unused estate credits and also dealers' stock covered by export rights.

For the Federated Malay States alone the corresponding maximum is 17,080 tons, whereas the actual carry forward of the Federated Malay States alone on July 31st was 29,322 tons.

The Controller adds that, unless the Estates use their provisional credits on a more generous scale and dealers cease to hold up Rubber, it will become necessary to restrict the extent to which export credits may be carried forward and also to limit the stocks held by individual dealers."

Possibly the effect of this warning may be to bring Rubber forward more freely in the remaining months of the current year.

A "Reuter" cable to hand yesterday evening gives the shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of July as 28,745 metric tons dry weight (June 26,574 tons). We learn from other sources that this total is sub-divided into 12,400 tons (11,114 tons) Estate Rubber and 16,345 tons (15,460 tons) Native Rubber. While total shipments for June and July are well under the quota for the whole country, the shipments of Native Rubber appear to be well in excess of quota, while the shipments of Estate Rubber are below quota.

The Rubber Manufacturers' Association have published the figures of production, deliveries and stock of tyres in the U.S.A. for the month of June. Sales show a slight falling off from May but stocks are well down. We wive the figures for both months below and further give the figures for the first six months of 1934 compared with the first six months of 1933:—

	Production.
May	4,456,222
June	4,342,170
Decrease	114,052
Jan.|June, 1934	27,005,173
Jan|June, 1933	21,047,826
Increase	5,957,347
	minus 28.3 p.c.
	Deliveries
May	5,331,699
June	5,228,251
Decrease	103,448
Jan.|June, 1934	25,728,598
Jan.|June, 1933	22,120,494
Increase	3,608,104
	minus 16.3 p.c
	Stock
May	11,126,567
June	10,219,361
Decrease	907,206
Jan.|June, 1934	10,219,361
Jan.|June, 1933	6,614,940
Increase	3,604,421
	minus 54.5 p.c.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 15-11|16 cents buyers (flat parity 7-7|16d. at exchange 5.06) being a rise of 3|16 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—September 15.62 (last week 15.58), October 15.75 (15.73), December 16.02 (16.06), January 16.10 (16.16) March 16.40 (16.44) May 16.70 (16.68) and July 16.98 (16.98).

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 25th August, 1934—		
London—	Landed	941 tons.
Liverpool—	„	899 „
Total	„	1,840 „
London—	Delivered	1,219 tons.
Liverpool—	„	313 „
Total	„	1,532 „
London—	Stock	51,362 tons.
Liverpool—	„	56,343 „
Total	„	107,705 „
Week ended 26th August 1933.—		
London—	Landed	486 tons.
Liverpool—	„	1,022 „
Total	„	1,508 „
London—	Delivered	1,365 „
Liverpool—	„	1,564 „
Total	„	2,929 „
London—	Stock	39,337 „
Liverpool—	„	57,506 „
Total	„	96,745 „

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Sept.-Oct. sellers 6|3.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Sept.-Oct. sellers 6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Sept.-Oct. sellers 6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 15.

Smoked sheet standard rubber per lb., sellers 7-7|16.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.

The New York Coffee Market was closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 15.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.38
Amsterdam	7.30
Brussels	21.06
Madrid	36.21
Milan	57.68
Berne	15.16-1|2
Paris	75.09
Prague	118 87
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5 00-15|16

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

	To-day's Price.
October	12.71
December	12.81
January	12.84
March	12.91
May	12.95
July	12.97
Middling Spot	12.95

NEW YORK ORLEANS.

New York, Sept. 15.

October	12.76
December	12.85
January	12.86
Middling Spot	12.91

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 15.

New York, 11-55 a.m. and New York, Noon Call were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September, 1934		6.84
October, 1934	6.86	6.80
November, 1934		6.77
December, 1934		6.76
January, 1935	6.73	6.74
February, 1935		6.73
March, 1935		6.72
April, 1935		6.70
May, 1935		6.69
June, 1935		6.68
July, 1935		6.67
August, 1935		6.64
September, 1935		6.60
Midding Spot		7.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October, 1934	7.97
November, 1934	8.00
December, 1934	8.08
January, 1935	8.09
March, 1935	8.15
May, 1935	8.21
July, 1935	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.22
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.37
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5 52
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
BENGAL:	
Good	3.19
Fine	3.29
Superfine	3.39
SCINDE:	
Good	3 39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 15.

Silver:—Market steady.	
Spot	21-13|16
Forward	21-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|0|5.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5|8 per cent. to 0-11|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-15|16 per cent. to 0-15|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate. 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1|2 per cent. to 0-1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0-1|2 per cent. to 0-3|4 per cent.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £10-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £12-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont't), c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £9-13-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, Sept.-Oct. paid £9-15-0.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton, no offers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept. paid 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 19|9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 15.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 24|6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 24|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sept.-Oct. sellers 28.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Sept. 14.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton, rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20, 22.

Wheat Malvi Rs. 18, 19.

Wheat Passi Rs. 17, 18.

Jawar Rs. 11, 12.

Bajra Rs. 14, 15.

Gram Rs. 13, 15.

Linseed Rs. 28, 30.

Tilseed Rs. 28, 32.

Oil cakes Rs. 16, 18.

Lintal Rs. 14, 16.

Cotton seed Rs. 10, 11.

Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 75. 80.

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70, 75.

SHARES

100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills Rs. 28.

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Rs. 105.

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 135.

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (One) Rs. 118.

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (P.) Rs. 104.

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 30.

100 Swadeshi Cotton & Flower Mills Ltd. Rs. 3/12.

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 18.

100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 102.

50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. Rs. 40.

25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12/8.

25 Indian Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 4.

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 3.

25 Bank of India Ltd. Rs. 24.

10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. Rs. 14.

51 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. Rs. 1.

BULLION

Bold Bar per tola 37.

Silver per 100 tola 57/8.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegrom from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. p.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0B
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 8 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104 0 0B
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 12 9
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A Stock	16 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	2 16 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1 6 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Pref. Stock	33 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	67 0 0
East India Distilleries & S F Ord.	1 6 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 10 0
Great Western Rly Ord. Stock	50 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord.	2 0 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	102 0 0B
Rangoon Electric Tram & S Ord.	1 15 0B
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4½ p.c. Deb.	92 0 0B
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Deb.	111 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	112 0 0B

D. Lit. For Sir M. Hailey

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

That the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature be conferred on the Chancellor of the University, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, was the decision unanimously arrived at at a special meeting of the Court of Lucknow University this morning. Doctor R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The Court also passed a number of resolutions relating to the deaths of several persons connected with the University. The Court elected Mr. B. N. Sharga and Doctor Jagat Narain Mulla to the Executive Council in place of the late Doctor S. K. Mukerjee and Mr. A. P. Sen.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

warded to us papers regarding the International Exhibition of Arts and Beauty which will be held at Johannesburg in October 1934. Further information can be had from the Director.

The Chamber has also been informed by the Director of Industries, about the 5th Jammu and Kashmir state Exhibition, Shrinagar, which will be held at Shrinagar from 5th to 26th September Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Shrinagar.

Improvement In Export Demand In Bombay Cotton

TECHNICAL POSITION SOUND

Bombay, September 14.

Business in Bombay having again been considerably interfered with by local holidays, we propose to issue only a brief summary of the principal events of the week, leaving our normal report over until next week, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

The second American crop estimate being only slightly over the average of private estimates would in itself have had little effect on prices had it not been for an unfavourable development of the labour troubles in the textile industry. Labour troubles accompanied, as they almost inevitably must be, by civil disturbances not only paralyse temporarily a particular industry but seriously undermine general confidence. This has particularly been the case in America as there is more than a suggestion of coerciveness directed against the constitution as it at present exists in the various recovery codes of the President.

STRIKE NEWS.

The latest news, as reported to India, reads very unfavourably but our own interpretation of it is that the Mediation Board in ceasing deliberations and reporting to the President is only fulfilling the purpose for which it was appointed. So far as our information goes, it was appointed to elucidate facts and report those facts to the President. We have seen nothing to indicate that it had in itself the power to settle the dispute.

It is to our mind not an unreasonable view to anticipate very much better news in the near future. Meanwhile, there are persistent rumours regarding the possible removal of the processing tax.

FORWARDINGS TO MILLS.

In our reports of the 16th and 23rd August we referred to the decline, relative to last year, of 1,706,000 bales in forwardings to mills from the 4th May 1934 to the second week of August. In order that these figures should not be misleading we think it is as well to note that over that period last year takings were high and that for the full cotton year, 1st August 1933—31st July 1934, forwardings were down by only 862,000 bales.

The New York market appears to us to be fairly well liquidated. There is, however, hedge selling. But that should be less than normal with the near months under 13 cents and a stoploss for the farmer on the Government loan at 12 cents. On any favourable strike news the market should be in a position to respond readily and around present levels we recommend conservative purchases.

The Bombay market broke sharply over the Bureau and heavy selling by prominent ring traders has since been a feature.

EXPORT DEMAND.

On the decline, however, there is rather more evidence of an improvement in the export demand. Offices have been buyers in the futures market. A broader inquiry has been coming through from Europe. Lancashire has been in the market for Oomras while small sales have been made even in Shanghai which market has been very quiet for some months.

Weather reports during the week have been somewhat spotted.

A short break improved the outlook in Oomras but unwanted thunderstorm rain followed and a longer break is needed.

Viewing the crop as a whole, prospects are good, Oomra being the only style which has suffered to any extent by the excess rains during August. A fine spell now would, however, we think, repair most of the damage.

As the technical position of the local market is sound, we prefer purchases for moderate profits.

BERAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Report For August

The monthly report for August issued by the Secretary of the Berar Chamber of Commerce is as under:—

The Chamber has been recognised by the Government of India under their letter No 56-c (4) '34 dated the 7th August 1934 wherein they say "Your Chamber has been included in the list of Commercial bodies which are supplied with important press communiques and other matters of commercial interest." The Central Provinces Government have also agreed to refer the Chamber on all questions and bills requiring the elicitation of public opinion.

The Chamber has been receiving valuable co-operation from other Chambers and particularly the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay.

As decided by the Executive Committee of the Chamber in its meeting dated the 25th July the Chamber has been enrolled as a member of the Federation.

The Chamber had represented to the Government of India for the appointment of an Assistant Income-tax Commissioner for Berar with his head office either at Amraoti or Akola. The Secretary of the Chamber had the pleasure of interviewing in this connection. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Central and United Provinces Lucknow, at Akola on 30th August. The Finance Department of the Government of India under their letter No. D. A. Dis. No. 606 I. T. 34 dated the 3rd September have informed the Chamber that a temporary post from 15th September 1934 with head quarters at Amraoti has been sanctioned. It is hoped that the post will soon be permanent.

The correspondence with the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Ry. in connection with the excessive wharfage charges at Akola is still going on. The Chamber has written lately on the 31st August replying to his letter No. C.G. 2|288 of 4th August 34, stating in detail all the grounds and reasons for reducing the wharfage charges at Akola and bringing it in level with other Railway Stations in the Province.

EXCHANGE OF COINS AND NOTES.

It was brought to the notice of the Chamber that one branch of the Imperial Bank of India in Berar did not extend proper facilities for exchange of notes and coin even though a currency chest was maintained with it. The Chamber had correspondence with the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay and the Agent of the Branch concerned. The Secretary also saw the Agent on 21st August '34. The question has been solved and the Branch concerned has agreed to the requirements of the merchants demanding exchange.

The Chamber is not aware if there are any difficulties of exchange of notes and coin at other branches of the Imperial Bank of India in Berar. The Chamber wants to bring to the notice of all members of the Chamber and the merchants in general in the Province that the branches of the Imperial Bank of India which maintain currency chests are in agreement with the Government to exchange notes for coin subject to any directions received from the Controller of Currency. There are no restrictions on such exchanges at present.

The Chamber further requests the members of the Chamber and other merchants to refer the Chamber if there any difficulties in this connection with any branch of the Bank. The Chamber shall be at their service to the matter to the Bank or the Controller of Currency and see that all facilities for exchange are afforded.

The Report was received by the Chamber from the Governmnt of India, Department of Commerce, on 17th August. The opinion of the Chamber was to be furnished by the 25th August. The time allowed was so short that the Chamber could not express itself in so short a time on such an important subject. The Chamber therefore wired on 22nd August for extention of time for furnishing opinion.

The Registrar Joint Stock Companies, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur, invited the Chamber for recommending for nomination to the Accountancy Board under sub-section 2 (A) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, to be reconstituted in March 1935. The Chamber has recommended the name of Mr. H. K. Agrawal, M.A., Secretary and Manager of the Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Co., Ltd., Akola, the sitting member of the Board.

MEMBERSHIP

Three new members have joined the Chamber this month and the total number of Membership stands at 54.

The Director of Industries Central Provinces Nagpur, has for-

(Continued in column 5.)

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BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 1934

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GIDNEY WARNS ANGLO-INDIANS

Isolation Leads Nowhere

"CO-OPERATE WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES FOR INDIA'S ADVANCEMENT"

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Simla Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community held its annual general meeting in Simla on Sunday last at which there was a large gathering present. Col. Sir Henry Gidney presided.

Certain constitutional irregularities were raised by some members in connection with the past year's report, but, by the tactful handling of the situation by Sir Henry, the meeting continued and modified report was passed.

GIDNEY'S SERVICES.

Sir Cyril Martin the retiring President, delivered an impressive speech in which he urged the community in simla to join the Association if it desired to protect its Communal Economic percentage in the various services He also gave a well merited recognition and the gratitude of his Branch to Sir Henry Gidney of his successful labours at the R. T. C.'s and the J. P. C., and impressed on the gathering the urgent need for loyalty to their leaders and co-operation with the Central Office of the Association.

ANGLO-INDIANS WARNED

Sir Henry Gidney detailed the recent Government of India's Resolution granting the community certain percentages of employment in the Services, but warned them that the safeguarding of these percentages now devolved on each and every Branch of the Association whom he enjoined to protest at all costs. He also warned the community that such safeguards could not be expected to operate perpetually and, though, he was convinced that communal electorates and communal economic protection were necessary for the present state of India's unpreparedness, the time was coming when all communities must sink their communal differences and unitedly march on the road to secure Dominion Status for their country, working in the closest terms of brotherhood and affection with all other communities and not in isolated compartments.

THEIR INDIAN BROTHERS

In conclusion he urged all those who were present, Europeans and Anglo-Indians, to realise that the time had come for them to seek diligently develop and retain all points of friendly contact with their Indian brothers and to work with them, on constitutional lines for the advancement of their common home and country, India. He admitted that happily a closer communion existed today between the community and Indians, but the future India demanded the closest unity and co-operation and only on these terms would their future in India be assured and the need for the present day safeguards would in time disappear.—United Press.

ANTI-DOTE TO TERRORISM

Satisfy Hopes And Aspirations Of People, Says Mr. Tagore

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

There is no more effective way of combating either terrorism of Communism than laying broad, the foundation of knowledge concerning our constitutional Government the corner-stone of education in good citizenship," observed Mr. P. N. Tagore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opening the anti-terrorist conference at the Townhall this afternoon.

Continuing Mr. Tagore said that they had fallen upon evil days and it was their duty to stand for the Government, as it was the duty of the Government to protect them as much as themselves.

DIABOLICAL DEEDS.

The best minds in the country were agitating themselves, for it was recognised by one and all that the vicious misdeeds, which had been or were attempted to be, perpetrated, were those, which tarnished the reputation of Bengal. These diabolical deeds in the name of patriotism or nationalism no more advanced the objects before them, their national uplift and national enfranchisement, than the misdeeds of the lawless did. One of the first things which struck the speaker was the system upon which their youths were educated, which was not what made for a better type of citizen in whom assassination or terrorism must arouse feeling of abhorrence.

EFFECTIVE ANTIDOTE.

What India needed to-day was thorough comprehension of the duties and obligations of each and every Indian citizen, be he European or Indian. While admitting that in the solution of the difficult problem lay the partial if not entire solution of the terrorist problem, the speaker suggested that the Government should set about remedying this state of affairs without delay, if necessary by legislation and said that if terrorism was found and judged to have a political outlook, satisfaction of the hopes and aspirations of the people would be an effective anti-dote.—A. P.

"POISONOUS PROPAGANDA"

Tactics Of Un-Indian Elements Must Be Nipped In Bud Says Ex-Judge

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

Information received from the "Sind Hindus Office," in London in connection with the Anti-Sind Separation that a Muslim Association with its President Mian Rahmatali and Secretaries, Messrs Aslam of Khattak Inyahal and Sheikh Md. Sayling itself as "Pakistan National Congress" is engaged in active propaganda in London, educating the Britishers that the Punjab, the North Western Frontier, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Sind Provinces differ considerably geographically or otherwise from the rest of India and they should be considered one undivided whole and a separate Federal Unit under the Reforms might be bestowed on them under the title of "Pakistan" or Holy Home of Muslims, has caused consternation amongst the Hindus.

"POISONOUS PROPAGANDA"

Interviewed, Diwan Dialomal, ex-Judge and Member of the Anti-Sind Separation Committee, who, displaying the literature about that "Pakistan National Congress" which he has received in the last mail said, "This shows that poisonous propaganda is launched in London. It is a wonder that no Indian newspaper has received any inkling of this Pakistan movement. Where is now Sir Gulam Hussain Hidyatallan who, in his presidential address at the "Sind Azor Conference" emphatically denied any Muslim idea of "Pakistan" calling it a cock-and-bull story? I must warn the Hindus to be wide awake and nip the tactics of these un-Indian elements in the bud."

When asked to part with some literature for publication he said he would release the same after he had consulted the Executive Committee of the Sind Anti-Separation.—United Press.

NO CANVASSING NO DEPOSIT

Dr. Bhagwandas' Terms For Acceptance Of Candidature

BENARES, Sept. 15.

Dr. Bhagavandas, who has been set up as a candidate for the Assembly from Seven Cities, United Provinces, on behalf of the Congress, has laid down some interesting conditions, on which he undertakes to stand as a candidate.

WHY DEPOSIT?

In a letter addressed to Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Member of the Congress Parliamentary Board and President of the U. P. Congress Parliamentary Committee, Dr. Bhagavandas remarks that a certain sum of money has to be deposited by every candidate to be forfeited, if he does not secure a certain percentage of votes. Dr. Bhagavandas thinks that anyone who is to occupy the honourable position of honorary law-maker should not begin by degrading himself by making such a deposit. Dr. Bhagavandas therefore will not make any such deposit and friends who want him to serve them will have to fulfil the requirements of the existing bad law in this respect.

NO CANVASSING.

Secondly, Dr. Bhagvandas says that the current vicious system is for candidates to go about canvassing for votes. It is entirely against the ancient traditional principles according to which it is not for him to beg the electorate to confer the conveted favour upon him. So his nominators must not expect any canvassing to be done by him.

Finally Dr. Bhagvandas trusts that the Congress representatives in the Assembly will be able to act as a united body on behalf of the people of India and help bring about that very desirable condition when "none shall be for the party and all shall be for the State."—A. P.

CONGRESS WEAKENED BY INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

Dr. Hardikar's Appeal To Public To Give Up Jealousies And Unite To Achieve Swaraj

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, Sept. 12.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee an open air meeting of the citizens of Hubli was held last evening to explain to the public the resolutions passed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. The recent meeting of the K. P. C. C. was held at Belgaum on the 9th inst. At the last evening's public meeting Mr. Hallikeri, the new Joint Secretary of the K. P. C. C. presided and Mr. Karmarkar of Dharwar and Dr. Hardikar were the principal speakers.

FARMERS' SUFFERINGS.

Mr. Karmarkar besides touching some of the resolutions of the K. P. C. C., dwelt mainly on the subject of the Karwar farmers' relief and spoke for more than an hour most feelingly. The audience was moved by his speech full of harrowing tales of the sufferers in Ankola and Siddapur. The speaker himself was at the helm of the affairs in Ankola both during 1930 and 1932 no-tax movements and could, therefore, speak authoritatively and substantiate his statements by actual statistics. The audience collected among themselves some money on the spot and promised more help later on when they may be approached individually by the local committee formed for collection.

SPLIT IN CONGRESS.

The next speaker was Dr. Hardikar who addressed the gathering chiefly on the subject of "Communal Award." He pointed out the dissensions among the Congress leaders and workers all the country over, from the Working Committee to the small Taluka and even village Committees of the Congress. He deplored the situation and said that the same has strengthened the opponents and weakened the whole Congress organisation, which in 1931 had attained a unique position in the eyes of all. He attributed the reason of the dissensions not so much to the "Communal Award" or the White Paper as to the country's failure to attain success in 1932-33. The want of any attractive programme before the country was also, in his opinion, one of the main causes of the present state of the Congress. The Doctor passionately appealed to the public to give up all jealousies and to strive unitedly for the country's goal, Swaraj. While concluding the speaker did not fail to refer to the local situation and stressed the immediate need of composing all the differences and of uniting together for the country's cause. He remarked that Hubli, which had acquitted itself well during the last fourteen years of his stay in the city since re returned from America in 1921, was now on the vane from the point of Congress and other public activities and earnestly appealed to the audience to bring back the same old days to Hubli, the biggest city in British Karnatak, and enable it to shine in the future annals of the political movement of the country.

"HELP THE PEASANTS"

The President in his concluding remarks stressed the necessity of helping the Kanara farmers who have sacrificed their all at the country's call on the altar of the motherland, and who are now actually starving. He also requested the citizens of Hubli to listen to the advice of Dr. Hardikar and act accordingly.

With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting came to an end.

GRIEVANCES OF JHABUA SUBJECTS

Deputation Submits Written Representation To Agent

INDORE, Sept. 14.

The Joint Secretary, Central India States' People's Conference, has issued the following statement on the present Jhabua situation to the press:

Several leading people of Jhabua State met together on the 9th September at Dohad and decided that a representative deputation should wait upon the Political Agent, Indore, to communicate the people's opinion on the present situation and in accordance to the said decision, a deputation of 17 leading Jhabua people came to Indore and submitted their written representation to the Political Agent, Mr. K. S. Fitze. Sheth Champalal of Ranapur personally interviewed the Political Agent and communicated the people's opinion for the future administration of the State.

FOR EXHAUSTIVE ENQUIRY

The representation says that now the Agency would direct an exhaustive enquiry into the numerous grievances and complaints of Jhabua people most of which are now in the Agency record. The wishes of the Jhabua people have in a large measure been made explicit in the resolution passed by the Jhabua State People's Conference on 1st September 1934 at Dohad. It is now rumoured that the Agency contemplates to appoint some old officer of the Political Department as Dewan of Jhabua. So far, the Jhabua people are concerned, we would solicit your Honour's attention to Resolution No. 2 in this connection.

DIFFICULT TASK.

It would presumably be granted that the work ahead for the officer taking charge of the Jhabua State is extremely difficult and fairly delicate. The investigation into numerous complaints will require an honest, intelligent, versatile and courageous officer. He must be a man qualified in law. Apart from this the financial situation of the State and the dilapiated administrative machinery will also require the services of a most competent man. We humbly submit that outside the Indian Civil Service it may be difficult to get an officer competent for this task. In order that his salary may not be a great burden to the State we would suggest that a Junior Indian Officer of that service may be found to take up the work. It is essential that Judicial powers should completely taken away from Tehsildars who have little or no education worth the name and the Dewan should be a person well versed in law.

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

The representation further says that in the new machinery that may be devised for the immediate governance of Jhabua State, sufficient opportunity will be given to the peope of Jhabua to make their opinion actually felt and also render it impossible to repeat the misrule as expressed in numerous complaints and reports of past Dewans and several Political Officers.

FOR DEWANSHIP

Now several persons are trying to get the Dewanship of the Jhabua State. The Jhabua public expect that the Political Agent will visit Jhabua shortly and will acquaint himself with Jhabua sentiment and a new competent man will be appointed to act as Dewan.

On What Ticket?

ALLAHABAD, September 15.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Calcutta this evening.

In connection with Mr. Chintamani's proposed candidature for the Assembly election, it is explained clearly that if he actually agrees to stand, it will not be as a Nationalist candidate, he being a Liberal leader. It is however anticipated that as no Nationalist is standing from Seven Cities, Mr. Chintamani is likely to secure the Nationalist votes.—A.P.

Madras Governorship

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

It is understood that Sir Archibald Campbell, Vice-President of the Executive Council, will act as Governor of Madras from 14th November till 17th November.

Sir George Stanley, whose term of office as Governor expires on November 13th will, as announced already, leave Madras on 14th November, handing charge to Sir Archibald.

Lord Erskine the New Governor will be sworn in on the morning of 17th November.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN ARRESTED

Alleged Possession Of Live Cartridges

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

One thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine rifle cartridges were recovered by the police, when they arrested Mr. A. F. Hawk (56) an Anglo-Indian resident of Insein, at Rangoon Railway Station refreshment room.

It is stated that further searches of his residence revealed some more ammunition, Hawk was produced in court and remanded to custody till Sept. 20.—A. P.

Karachi Congress Elections Declared Invalid

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Sept. 15.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day at the Tilak Bhavan, Dr. Choithram presiding, considered the alleged irregularities in the elections to the Karachi District Congress Committee in which persons who were not habitual wearers of khadi exercised their votes, and Swami Govindanand and others walked out in protest held another meeting and elected a separate Committee.

The Council declared both elections invalid and ordered fresh elections after obtaining instructions from the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee on how to enforce the khaddar clause in future.—A.P.

MR. ANEY IN POONA

Appeal For Support To His Party

POONA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Aney arrived here this morning and addressed a public meeting this evening, when Mr. Kelkar presided.

Mr. Aney traced the history of Congress activities during the last 25 years, and explained the reasons for the attitude, he was forced to adopt in connection with the Working Committee's resolutions on the Communal Award. Mr. Aney expressed the hope that Maharashtra would lead the country in the matter.

Mr. Kelkar summing up laid stress on the value of Mr. Aney's experiences and expressed the hope that the public would accord him their support.—A. P.

KHADI CLAUSE MUST GO

Ahmednagar D. C. C. Suggestions To Congress

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, (Dn.) Sept. 10.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee was held on 8th inst. Sjt. K. S. Firodea, the Vice-President presiding. The following resolutions were passed.

"Whereas the present clause of the Congress constitution, restricting the right of voting only to those Congress members who are habitual Khadi wearers, has been found impracticable, this meeting of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee recommends to the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress that the same clause be deleted from the constitution, and the right of voting be thrown open to every member who signs the Congress creed."

DISTINCTION MUST GO.

"Whereas it has been lately found that distinction is being made between British and non-British subjects, including Indian States, in Congress politics, this meeting of the Ahmednagar District Congress Committee emphatically claims that no such distinction be hereafter made, and hereby requests the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress to remove ambiguity and make it explicitly clear that the creed of complete independence for India is a creed of complete independence for the whole of the Indian Nation, including the people in non-British territory (Portuguese and French India) as well as Indian States, along with the people in British India."

INCREASED PRESS TELEGRAM RATES MEANS LESS TRAFFIC

Government Still Considering Proposal By Scanning Opinions

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

In response to the Government of India's circular regarding the proposed increase in the ordinary and express rates of Press telegrams, a well-known journal in India has it is learnt, expressed the opinion that if Government decide to carry their proposals into effect this would result in decrease by 25 per cent of the present Press telegram traffic, and consequently in less telegraph revenue. This fear has been shared by many other newspapers and journalists.

PRESS SUPPORTS THEM?

It was pointed out to the "United Press" that Government were glad that the newspaper men in India supported, unknowingly, Government's proposed actions, as it was exactly the intention of the postal authorities that the press telegram and traffic should go down at least by 25 per cent, and the only way to bring it about was to increase the rates which they hold were much cheaper than in other countries considering the enormous distances that the Indian telegraph system covers.

The main reason why Government want to cut down the traffic is that they want to effect economy in the Department by cutting down the Signalling Staff which is not possible if the present heavy traffic continues.

"AVOIDABLE WASTE."

Another argument which the authorities put forward in support of their contemplated action is that in their opinion an enormous stuff is at present put on wires by press correspondents which have no real news value, and the total daily output together with the news every newspaper gets through the post are much more than can be accommodated in the newspapers with the result that a considerable amount of press telegrams go waste. The increased rates would they expect, eliminate this avoidable waste.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

It is learnt that conflicting opinions have been expressed by several newspapers and news organisations. For example, newspapers with good financial resources and which have their own correspondents in the different cities of the country want that the original rate of eight annas per 48 words should not be altered since, having only one address, they are interested only in the initial charge. On the other hand small newspapers and news agencies are more interested in the copying fee than in the initial charge as they have to send their telegrams to a number of addresses.

GOVT. STILL CONSIDERING.

The matter is still under Government's consideration as the authorities are busy scanning the opinions, the last date for the receipt of which expired on August 15 last. It is presumed it will take another six weeks before Government will be able to announce their final decisions. The postal authorities are also in correspondence with the other Departments specially the Home Department which is most intimately connected with Indian newspapers. —United Press.

Late Mr. Kadri

CALCUTTA, September 15

Mr. S. M. M. Kadri, I.C.S., son of Sir M. M. I. Kadri, retired District and Sessions Judge, Bombay Civil Service, who was posted to Berhampore, Bengal, as assistant magistrate and collector died in the Calcutta Medical College hospital following injuries received by a fall when playing tennis recently.—A.P.

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